SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE,—Daily Journal \$250. All money sent in registered letters only at our risk, NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The time paid for is printed after the name on each cases, and thus every week subscribers can see when their term of subscription expires. Timely attention to this on the part of those desirous of renewing will prevent much apmovance.

All advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This wile will not be deviated from.

AGENTS.

n, Owensboro, g, Frankfort. an, Greensburg s, Versuilles. y, Mt. Vernen. rnon. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1865.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. - Connec ticut has adopted the Constitutional Amendment by a unanimous vote! This shows the influence of recent events, and especially of the assassination of the late President. Three months ago, it would have been utterly impossible to secure such a vote from the Legislatur of that State, for among its members are seme of the most ultra conservatives that the country contains. They would have opposed the amendment as unwise, and as having a tendency still further to exasperate the South and to put off the day of reconciliation. Now, owever, they are deterred by no such scruples. They perceive the utter folly of attempting to stem the current of opposition to slavery, and come to the conclusion that the only way to do away with the agitations attending it is to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and thereby finally and forever get rid of the whole subject. We regard this action as most significant, for, although it was expected as a matter of course that Connecticut would adopt the amendment, nobody looked for a unanimous vote, and the fact that such a vote has been obtained from the Connecticut Legislature shows, we repeat, the rapid strides which public sentiment has made in favor of the amendment in question within the past few weeks. That three-fourths ort of doubt, and it is probable that the number will be much greater than that. The Legislature of Virginia, we have no doubt, will adopt it at an early day. And what State will hesitate after Virginia has ratified the amend

ducing the army has been begun in earnest. All resignations of general field and staff officers are accepted as fast as they are received. On the 15th of the present month the Adjutant General has been directed to begin honorably mustering out of service all such officers as are not employed or whose services are no longer required. It is announced that six hundred are to be made out at once for the soldiers. Thus the work of reduction is to be pushed rapidly on. This shows the views the Government entertains as to the termination of the war, and it will be most gratifying to the whole country. The reduction of the expenses of the Government will of course proceed pari passu debt is enormous, and its accumulation should at once be stopped, and every effort made to be- fore the rebellion.

gin as soon as possible to diminish it. The war being at an end, the whole system of nilitary government should collapse as speedily cable. It is an anomaly in our political tion, and justly most distasteful to our natience they could under the conviction that ing. The plea of necessity-proverbially the tyrant's plea-has been admitted, though not numbers of respectable and loyal citizens, as one which the exigencies of the case seemed to it should not be continued one moment longer periously demand. The time when this temporary abnormal feature in our system can be has now arrived, and we trust to see it at once disappear. It is at best obnoxious, and grates zens, whatever their views of its expediency or Albany Evening Journal, one of the strongest

now. Public sentiment at the North is thoroughly united and entirely sound. No danger exists that by any possible combination so-dictions conspiracies against the Government can be made to succeed. Events have completely buffled the schemes of partisans, and vindicated law and order. It is perfectly safe, therefore, to trust to the right and intelligent sentiment of the people, the treatment of those who in future may bring themselves under the ban of existing statutes.

Martial law, military prisons, secret tribunals are foreign to the spirit of our institutions. They have been tolerated merely because of a presumed absolute necessity for prompt and infexible severity. The people, who have numuruningly consented to repose such vast authority in the hands of the Federal authorities are entitled to have it returned to them with the same generosity and magnanimity. The right of every man to be confronted with his accuser, to have fair and unobstructed opportunity of defence, to be tried for crime by a jury of his peers, and to be punished only upon clear conviction of guilt, is sacred and indefeasible. The most ardent supporters of the Administration in its war policy have looked forward with eagerness to the time when it could safely return the enforcement of the law to its proper channels. That time has now arrived. We hope and believe that the action of the Government will be a prompt response to public wishes and expectations.

and navy, and a curtailment of the national expenses, there will follow another reduction which the people will very much like to witness, and as speedily as may be. We mean Gold, if no unforeseen circumstances occur to prevent it, must continue steadily to decline, and, what is the same thing, greenbacks to appreciate. There has already been a very great eduction in the prices of groceries, dry-goods, stc., in New York and other Eastern markets, mounting, in some instances, to one half-a hat at no distant day.

These are cheering considerations, and the attempt to raise any crops.

its expectations raised to a high pitch, but the ituation is radically different now from what it ever been before since the beginning of the at the prospects, now so bright and baoyant. ill be again beclouded and our hopes dashed the ground simply because such has been the se heretofore. The power of the revolt has annihilated, and its chiefs who have surrenred-and they comprise nearly all of its militery men of mark-admit as much. A few them before the Military Commission there. aggling bands yet remain in the field, but are coming in daily, and we may confidentarmed foe will have disappeared. Let an alarged statesmanship and a magnanimous olicy prevail, and we may count upon this

with a good degree of certainty.

large as Kentucky, has been, with a few trifling eptions, let alone during the whole period of the war, so far as Federal authority is conerned. What she will now do remains to be seen Secession was brought about there in substantially the same way it was brought about every

venerable, scarred old warrior and statesman, head, were bitterly hostile to the measure, but | feel quite sure. There is no such clause in it they were powerless to prevent it. If the old hero were yet living, how he would rejoice to it directly or indirectly. We have already pubsee the State which he may be said almost to lished the amendment, but for the informati have created, return to her allegiance as an integral portion of the Great Republic! But this | their heads we give it again verbatim. It is as was not in reserve for him. Like our own Crit- follows: tenden, he was destined to pass away amid the throes of "States belligerent, discordant," and drenched in fraternal blood.

We are not without our hopes that the officials of Texas, seeing that the "Confederacy" has been consigned to the limbo of things that were, will put the best grace possible upon the face of things, and surrender without bloodshed, and thus keep the war away from their borders. We hope the Government will make an effort to this end. If the people of Texasand they are a high-spirited, fighting peoplecan be induced to return peaceably to the Union from which so many of them were reluctantly forced, it will not only save great ex pense, and many valuable lives on both sides, but it will make of them ever afterward the most devoted friends of the Republic, and a bulwark of defence in that quarter should any difficulty arise with Napoleon and his protege, Maximilian, which some people think possible

if not probable. If the question is submitted to the Texans in a proper light, we strongly incline to the opinion that they will perceive the hopelessness and folly of the attempt to hold out any longer, and will at once accept liberal terms and return to the fold whence they have strayed, and rejoice again under the protection of the starry

banner which they once so delighted to honor. THE DAVIS HIS APPIVAL IN GEORGIA The Chattanooga Gazette of the 7th instant has information derived from unquestionable authority that Jeff Davis was at the town of and some Washington, Wilkes connty, Georgia, on Tueswith the exception of a few personal friends, and of course no wagons loaded with specie. left Atlanta on Monday night to go to Washington to meet Davis. The fugitive will attempt to cross Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi disguise. He intends to make the attempt to

inhabitants, situated in Wilkes county, of which it is the county seat, fifty-two miles twenty miles in length connects it with the Georgia railroad at Cumming, and from there there is uninterrupted communication eastward with Augusta, or westward through Atlanta to West Point. West of the last-named place, the roads have been seriously injured by raiding parties from Gen. Wilson's command. The last time, previous to this, that Jeff was heard from, he was said to be at Abbeyville, South Carolina, hotly pursued by Colonel Palmer, with a portion of the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry (Ander-Abbeyville is thirty miles only in a northeast direction from Washington. Good roads lead from Abbeyville in a southwest direction to a small village called Petersburg and a ferry

son troop), of General Stoneman's command. called Barksdale, both on the Savannah river. Barksdale Ferry is about forty miles from Augusta, and Petersburg eight or ten miles further. Benjamin Hill, who left Atlanta on last Monday night to join Davis, was formerly a prominent member of the Whig party in the State of Georgia, and ran for Governor against Joe Brown, the present incumbent, a short time be-

to stop that opposition to an old man trying to Court will most likely so decide; and if its memarrest the course of the avalanche with his bers and the Executive persist in wrong doing, Court? crushed to death by it. We sincerely commis- cy. The men who framed the Constitution will be, we cannot doubt, most soothing and shattered to fragments long ago. grateful, as well as strengthening. If it is so completely paralyzed, "transfixed to the spot." philanthropic, we always feel for the afflicted.

REORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH -Advices from New Orleans represent that a gratifying disposition is being manifested by the former secession sympathizers and abettors, to accept of the United States laws. Letters have been written and addresses made by former secesupon their friends and fellow-townsmen the duty of foregoing further opposition, and callremoving the rubbish of the dead past that still clogs the living present. These persons seem to recognize the great social and political changes induced by the civil war, and appear disposed to conform to them in good faith, and recommend their neighbors to follow their

Thompson are rapidly dwindling away. Re- last of it. cently Thompson's force on the St. Francis they have been utterly disorganized by desertions occasioned by the news of the surrender poral's guard remains to the doughty chief. drive the rebels from Arkansas will be without

AN ENGLISH OPINION .- The London Times of of the American war, says:

The civil war need only live in national memarmies, and fought more desperate battles, than

south as the Etowah river, represent that witness in Louisville-and this process must the destitution prevailing in that country is ntinue till something like the old standard of | truly appalling. What few inhabitants remain rices existing before the war is reached, and there are almost starved to death, and for want of animals it is impossible for any of them to It has been asserted that out of seven

ware, all have taken the oath of allegiance except thirteen. Such a wholesale conversion as this is very remarkable, and speaks volumes in favor of the admirable influence of Fort Delaaware and its excellent commander, General

Columbus, O., five to Cincinnati, O., and twen ty-one to Philadelphia, Pa. Ex-President James Buchanan will soon publish a documentary history of the latter part TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

where. Great numbers of the people, with the that it conters power upon Congress to make of those who have got this absurd idea into

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This is all of it. It is simply prohibitory.

This is all of it. It is simply prohibitory. It declares what shall not be. It establishes a negative. When the second section asserts that Congress shall have the power to enforce the do? Why manifestly and clearly to enforce the first section, which is, as before stated, a prohibition. Congress shall have power to enforce the prohibition, and nothing else. There is not the least intimation that the Congress is to do to take with them to their 'hon any other thing, nor can any such inference be drawn from the premises without a gross viola-tion of the plainest principles of interpretation and of logic. The pretence that there is, is mere gratuitous assumption, without a particle of evidence to support it. Citizenship is a to tally different matter. There is no reference to it in this amendment whatever, and none whatever was intended. Its qualifications come within the purview of State action, provided of course such action does not violate the Constitution of the United States. Every State regulates that business, within this limitation, to suit itfrom the foundation of the Government down to the present moment. Some admit negro suffrage and some do not. Some provide for a property qualification in the voter do not. In some States a person must reside two years or more within its limits in order to vote, and in others but one or a shorter period. Every State is independent in this respect, subject only to the organic law of

We are quite aware that citizen and voter are but not voters. But the Amendment is as silent about citizens as voters. It confers no more power on Congress to make the former than to prescribe the qualifications of the latter, and one in either case.

But it may be said, indeed it has been said in effect already, that Congress, though no power is conferred upon it by the amendment for the purpose, will arrogate to itself such power, and declare the negroes that may be freed in virtue of the adoption of the instrument by threezens and voters! Well, this is a land of free speech, and people are at liberty to say as many foolish things as they choose. A man may say that this, that, or the other thing is going to happen, and he may be right or wrong; but it does not follow that it will take place because he says so. It may be his honest opinion, but he may be mistaken. We may assume, if we please, that Congress will grossly violate the Constitution, obliterate State laws, and destroy our liberties. Does the assumption prove this? If Congress pass an unconstitutional law, there is a remedy at hand. and one expressly provided, to meet such an That remedy is the Supreme Court. But the Court may prove corrupt or recreant. Certainly; and an earthquake may sink the Capital, or the people may all take it into their heads to go mad together and obliterate all rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" on the part of each other! Clearly, there is no way o DISTURBED. -In an article last week we com- refuting such sort of argument as this, if it may pared the opposition to slavery in this country be called argument at all. If Congress violate to the avalanche of the Alps, and the attempt | the fundamental law of the land, the Supreme Indeed, it seems to have seriously disturbed | while-will turn the whole of them out at the pain. Its agony is fearful to behold. It who will act differently. That's our view of evidently sees the avalanche coming, and is the remedy in such a case. There is no need treated by this and by every other government. in mortal dread of being overwhelmed and of secession or revolution in such an emergenit to take to its heels and run for dear life. Vig- circumstances. If they had been, the governorcus exercise is excellent; and, besides the ment they created with so much toil and blood up arms against the Union. So General Grant

When the slaves of Kentucky are set free by virtue of the Amended Constitution-as they that it cannot move, we promise to do our certainly will be-the question whether they shall become citizens and voters will depend wholly upon the action of the State itself subsequently. If it be her good will and 'pleasure who does not wish to misunderstand it.

decide this. We are not prophets, or the sons | guilty, comparative exemption?" of prophets, and don't know what may happen in the dim future. Nothing will occur, we trust, to vex posterity worse than what has that there may not, we want to clear away one of the elements of disturbance, now that our

If an amendment, such as the one sugges out by the Constitution, that is, if Congress, upon the application of two-thirds of the Legvention for the purpose, or if two-thirds of The Federal expedition lately set on foot to both Houses should propose such an amendment, and, in either case, it should be ratified by three-fourths of the several States compostation to the power of amendment which the Constitution provides has reference to the slave trade, which was not to terminate before the ate of all the States unless any State should voluntarily surrender such equality.

How the failure to adopt the present amend-So the London Times admits that we have ment-supposing for the sake of argument "astonished the world." Thus the Thunderer | that it should fail—is going to prevent Consurd or otherwise, hereafter, or their ratification, is more than we can see, and we guess it is man who is not thoroughly blinded by his preto what cannot be prevented. It is already affairs. The public journals of England and

ence on the slavery question between Governor

Bramlette and General Brisbin: aware and its excellent commander, General Scheepf.

Scheepf.

The truthfulness of the facts set forth by the Governor must be patent to every thinking man; the plan which is urged upon the people of rid themselves of the remains of the "effete and burdensome" institution, is the only legitimate and practicable method which can be presented. To those who look at facts as they exist, it must be evident that the system of American slavery is virtually destroyed—whether rightfully or wrongfully, necessarily, or unnecessarily, it is useless now to inquire. It is also a palpable fact that it is not the policy or purpose of the G werment to lend its aid to its re establishment; on the contrary, it is the settled conviction of nine-tenths of the people of the United States that slavery has been the cause of all the woes which have come upon them, and hence its doorn

cole which was given to the officers and men THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION .- We of the Army of Northern Virginia, by General inderstand that many persons in the interior | Grant, stated that they had permission to go to Gen. Joe Johnston. Now the Attorney-Ge

LAW ON BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE .- The pa-

of the State are opposing the adoption of the their homes, and there remain undisturbed, and emendment prohibiting slavery upon the ground | the same terms were extended to the army of citizens and voters of negroes. Persons who of the United States has officially construed this say this cannot have read the amendment, we parole, granted by General Grant, to exclude my persons having it from any right to a home or anything that looks like it or that implies | north of the Potomac, on the ground that the United States Supreme Court had determined that the rebel force constituted what is called a "belligerent."

In the New York Tribune, we find the following examination of the position assumed by the Attorney-General of the United States on this

"The authority of General Grant to execute the convention with General Lee is not questioned, nor is the parole itself declared void in the hands of the soldier, but it determined that when held by such soldier north of a given line it is inoperative, giving to the bearer no legal protection. The policy which dictated the convention is too obvious to be questioned. It was article, what is it that it is given authority to to so distribute and scatter the rebel force as to render their co-operation hereafter next to impossible. The rebellion was considered at an end, and uncalled for liberality was extended to the men even to the extent of being permitted horses and other private effects. What was regarded as their 'homes' is sufficiently explained by the fact that General Grant ordered transportation for them, for instance, to Mary-

and, Kentucky, and Missouri. "It will be seen that the capitulation did not recognize at all a legal secession-a North or a South, but one common Union. General Grant, nevertheless treated with a 'helligerent' power not of this State or that, not even of the South North, the East, or the West, but one composed of persons who had united to resist the execution of the authority of the United States at self. This as everyone knows has been done any and all points. The decision of the Supreme Court simply affirms the fact of the existence of this power. It did not undertake to define its territory or its civil jurisdiction and authority. It was declared to be a line of bayor ets-the existence of a force which was designated 'a belligerent.' This force, in point of fact, held certain territories or places, at times even in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but it never held them by virtue of any legal authority. It was force against law. It was successful resistance to the law. So President Johnson not synonymous terms. Women are citizens distinctly affirms when he declared that the

States of the South have never been legally separated from the Union. "I cannot perceive, indeed, how it is possible to question the justice of this conclusion. If the States of the South, by their own acts, could legally withdraw from the Union, then it was policy, not principle, which demanded, on our part, their subjugation to the authority of the United States. If they were out of the Federal compact, it is because they had the legal right say they were expelled by us from any motive

"Now, if these plain views are correct, it fol lows that the opinion of the Attorney-General is wrong both in policy and principle. There | way, under mysterious Providence, it would one common Union, whose authority is the policy is to be vindicated. same on both banks of the Potomac. Offenders are individuals, not States. There are rebels. but no rebel political sovereignties-no rebel

whatever.

words of the convention which make a 'home' in Maryland and Kentucky impossible? Is it answered that Maryland was no party to the belligerent power referred to by the Supreme

"Certainly not, nor in a legal sense was Virwhich constituted the 'belligerent.' It was so he is ever most kind and gentle-hearted. It had no territorial limits, no civil functions.

"The capitulation did not enlarge the legal ecution of that authority, both north and not, not. That's the whole question in a nut- mitted to return to their homes north of that ratify this amendment; may not Congress at peace and concord become cherished objects of some future day propose another amendment | all good men, to draw an arbitrary line across making all negroes throughout the country | the country and inflict the penalties of treason citizens and voters? Well, now, we cannot on one side of it and upon the other more

The idea has generally prevailed that the country would suffer a scourge hardly less than that of war itself when the thousands who been exposed to the demoralizing effects of camp and field should be thrown back into the walks of civil life; and hence the orderly manner in The rebel forces in Arkansas under Jeff are heartily sick of it, and want to hear the which our returned soldiers conduct themselves, after enduring the ordeal of a four-years' war, has called from our citizens many expressions river numbered about eight thousand men, but should be made in either of the modes pointed of praise and agreeable surprise. Some time ago, in view of the speedy termination of the war and the probable moral and social results islatures of the several States, should call a con- of a sudden reflux of hundreds of thousands of troops upon the loyal States, we expressed the conviction that they would quietly return to their homes, and, with comparatively few exceptions, rapidly become valuable citizens again. The ing the Federal Union at the time, it would be soundness of the conviction then expressed by no escape from the proposition. The only limi- high character of the American soldier. The of citizenship and engaged in the war for the sensibilities of life; they have used the weapons of blood only to establish the blessings of peace, and, this great end being attained, they quickly resume their former quiet and useful avocations We notice this fact with extreme gratification, justifies our old-fashioned Fourth-of-July liter- gress from passing other amendments, ab- as it indicates with what readiness the industrial energies of the country are to be restored after the gloom and desolation of war have passed away.

judices must know—that the flat against slavery | umphs last month produced a radical change in has gone forth. Better yield with a good grace | European expressions relative to American aseless and a nuisance in the State. Better | France fully concede the complete victory abate nuisances. Revolutions, recollect, never which the nation has gained over the rebellion and acknowledge the impossibility of establish-GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE'S LETTER -The Cen. ing a Southern Confederacy. No more doubts tral Gazette, of Danville, Ky, makes the follow- are now entertained of the perpetuity of the ing sensible comments on the late correspond. American Union. The profoundest sorrow is expressed over the assassination of President Lincoln, and the warmest sympathies of Eug- a curtain over their lectures. land and France are extended to our people in the great bereavement they have sustained. The latest date of our foreign intelligence is the 28th ult., prior to the reception of the news of Johnston's surrender, which will certainly give new impetus to the change going on in popular

General Wilson is still in Macon. Officers bearing despatches from him have arrived in Chattanooga, and other despatches have been sent to him through the Confederate General Wofford, who has been in command at Atlanta.

DESERTERS.-Yesterday morning forty-s'x deserters from the late rebel army arrived at the Military Prison in this city from Nashville, and were furnished transportation to points north of | will probably play her cards honestly hereafter.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865

Another surrender! The rebel Dick Tayor, we are authentically informed, has capitulated all the forces that were under his command in Alabama and Mississippi to Gen. Canby, commanding the Gulf Department. This intelligence, though not surprising, is exceedingly gratifying, as it marks one more decisive step toward unbroken peace. Gen. Taylor, as the successor of Gen. Hood, commanded the rebel Army of Tennessee, which made the desperate but fruitless campaign against Gen. Thomas in the beginning of last winter. The shattered columns of that army which escaped from the destructive blows that expelled Hood from Nashville were much too ceble to sustain another general engagement. but they remained as an annoyance to the region of country in which they sought refuge, and therefore it was important that they should be utterly dispersed. They can be of no further annoyance now, their arms being surrendered to the triumphant forces of the Union. The record of the rebel army of Tennessee, from the palmy days of its strength, when led by Bragg and Kirby Smith and Johnston and Hood, down to the period when its compact organization was broken up by repeated shocks of battle, is one of vicissitude and peril. It was once a great army of brave men, and it fought from field to field till its ranks were dwindled to a comparatively hopeless band. Its history is completely written now, and we hope that those whose arms have been surrendered will speedily forget the bitterness of four years' bloody strife, and, in good faith, renew their allegiance to the Union. which, in not being able to destroy, they should now learn to love with brave and loyal hearts. Strong efforts are being made and flatter.

ing inducements offered by Mexican agents in the cities of Washington and New York to encourage American emigration to Mexico. The rapid disbanding of the Northern and Southern armies will certainly stimulate the spirit of emigration among thousands of enterprising men who have been suddenly denied employment at home, and many are apt to embrace the favorable auspices under which they are tendered a field of labor in Mexico. To the adventu rous or war like, the struggle between Juarez and Maximilian offers an interesting theatre of action, and to those who would devote themselve to industrial arts, the fertile fields and copious mines of that undeveloped State present a very attractive prospect. Sympathy for the struggling Republic, and a native American pride in the old Monroe doctrine, will induce thousands to go thither and battle for liberal principles and vindicate a policy which has been engrafted for half a century upon our own Government. As a matter of course our national authorities would positively forbid the organization of a military force upon the soil of the United States for the purpose of making war against Maximilian. but no obstacle, we are sure, would be thrown to secede, for surely we are not permitted to | in the way of peaceful emigration, let the final purpose be what it may. Upon Mexican soil Northern and Southern troops who had opposed each other in civil war can meet upon amicable terms in the same cause. In this can be no legal North or South. There is but seem that a cardinal principle of American

There is a good augury in the fact that all or nearly all of the papers speak kindly of President Johnson since his inauguratio "The existence of a belligerent power was a whatever some of them may have said of him fact-a legal fact. We have dwelt with it as | before. The disposition to aid and not embarfact. In no instance have we treated it as a rass him in his exceedingly difficult position is body politic. We have removed it by a kindred strong and all but universal. We have never force. In destroying the belligerent we have had a Chief Magistrate that was treated with restored the authority of the United States | more fairness, and we trust that the treatment wherever it was resisted or overthrown. Can now extended to him will be continued to the it be said, in this view, that the uncondi- end of his administration. However much he tional protection awarded to the soldier to go | may at times have erred as a Tennessee politito 'his home and their remain undisturbed' is cian, we may hope much from him as President. void north of a line of latitude? What are the for his experience and advancement have no surrounded by statesmen as his advisers,

Andrew Johnson has often been spoken of as malicious, malignant, and vindictive man, but we have just been assured by two promiginia or North Carolina. It was arms—a force who have known him long and familiarly, that, its whole nervous system. It is in great next election and put in others in their places capable of resisting the laws—it was all force when properly approached, even by enemies,

no legal existence. It was a body of armed we were called on by an ex-Confederate officer, erate its unhappy condition. The only reme were not such dolts as to leave the people no men gathered from all parts of the country. Who, after having fought long, and as bravely dy we can suggest at the present writing is for redress but a resort to brute force under such | Those who joined this body from Kentucky did | as anybody, in an awfully wrong cause, came not make a 'home' elsewhere when they took back, took the oath of allegiance, and wishes profuse perspiration it must produce, the feeling of relief which distance from the scene of dan and bequeathed as a precious inheritance to their posterity would have been no better than the soldiers of 'the Northern Army of Virginia,'

Well, this officer who was misguided, but the soldiers of 'the Northern Army of Virginia,'

an ordinary monarchy, and would have been as they were designated, were sent, each to 'his said, only to be a loyal citizen, but he tells us home,' in Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and that he can't go anywhere, not even through the streets, without being constantly insulted. He says that men call out to him, Where have authority of the United States; it simply dis- you been? How did you like it? Have you persed a band of men who had resisted the ex- got your rights? What do you think of Richmond? Where's your idolized Jeff Davis? He south of the Potomac. Why, then, say that says that he bears all such things because he to make them such, they will become such; if the soldiers who surrendered shalf not be per- knows that he must do it. But we fully agree with him that to taunt and insult men situated shell on the subject. It's so plain that nobody, river? Is it wise to mark out a geographical as he is, men who wish to keep all the obligaas it seems to us, can help understanding it, line and to hold men to account on one side of tions of their allegiance, is not only unjust and it and release them on the other? Can we impolitic, and against the public peace, but as But here is another supposition: Suppose we afford in the moment of triumph, and when cowardly as it would be to strike a man who has manacles upon his wrists and ankles.

ime in writing a history of the war. We guess that he will have to wind it up very differently from what he expected to when he began it. We guess that he will now throw up the work in disgust, knowing that the rebels must be sick of the very mention or thought of the war, and a history of the rebellion by one who figured in

it at the head of a brigade of Indians. But Albert Pike is a very able man, and a large space would be given in our memory to recollections of his personal kindnesses to us if the greater portion of that space were not given to recollections of his grievous unkindnesses to our country.

army when it surrendered, and, as there was no British Deerhound at hand to rescue him, he was surrendered with it. But we cannot see what right he had to be included in the terms as binding upon the whole of the said States as us is now being fully demonstrated, thus fur- of the surrender. He was an officer of the rebel any other article of the Constitution. There is | nishing the most cheering comment upon the | navy and not a member of Gen. Johnston's command. He has violated often and most outrabrave men, who discarded for a time the robes geously the laws of war, and does not seem to us to have any claim to be treated as a priso Union, have not been prompted by that lustful of war. We should suppose that, even when year 1808, and to the equal suffrage in the Sen- ambition which blunts and destroys the noble a man is surrendered as a prisoner of war but is found to have been a deserter or a murdere or a pirate, he is properly liable to trial and punishment.

It is said that ex Governor Wise chafes good deal and even foams at the mouth be ause his house is used by old John Brown's daughter as a school-house for teaching little niggers. It seems a pretty hard case certainly but we don't readily see what the Governor can do about it. Old John Brown's daughter is resolute and won't evacuate the premises. It is said that "Old John Brown's soul is marching on," and his daughter is determined that the minds of the little niggers shall imitate the ex

especially of South Carolina, abuse their hus bands openly and violently for having done so little fighting. We would advise them to draw

Alabama and Mississippi has been like that o a mighty whirlwind, sweeping a whole Forrest all the way to the Mississippi river, if not across it. The great rebellion broke out about ninety years from the commencement of our Govern-

the late rebellion. If Champ Ferguson is trying to escape, we hope he will be cut off. If the whole of him can't be cut off, we hope that his head

South Carolina, with only white labor,

a band of forty-one guerillas, said to be a portion of Forrest's old command, under Captains Hughes and Lee, and a gang of twenty-three outlaws, in command of one Goulder, were on the Lebanon Branch Railroad, in the vicinity of New Haven. The marauders have been roam-

ing through Nelson county for the past few days, robbing indiscriminately. Many of the citizens have suffered severely by their depredations. We understand that a Federal force has been sent in pursuit of the guerillas, and no loubt they will soon be expelled from the The close of the war promises to be folowed speedily by the increase and extension of cean steamship lines far beyond our experience of this branch of public enterprise. The New York Times learns of the early opening of an

international line from New York to Genoa,

taking in Madeira and Cadiz as calling places:

and so well do the Italian Government think of

this enterprise that they have guaranteed for the Company four per cent interest on a capital of one million dollars. AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES ABROAD,—Information has been received from our consuls and from American bankers in Europe that there are now in European markets between three and four hundred millions of United States bonds. The largest amount of these securities are held by German capitalists and by the masses of the people as permanent

We have now ten new Territories waiting o be made States. They are-Wyoming, Aricona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington

SPEECH FROM A REPENTANT REBEL.-A large meeting of prominent men of West Tennessee and the adjacent portions of Mississippi and Arkansas, was recently held at Memphis, to take into consideration the condition of the Southern people, and consult upon the best means of restoring peace and re-establishing the civil authority of the United States. The following resolutions were adopted unani-

Recolved, That we now believe it to be our duty and interest, and it is also our wish, to re-turn in good faith to our former allegiance to the United States, and to lend our willing and the United States, and to lend our willing and active co operation to any measure or measures which may be thought best, which have in view the restoration of law and civil government to our States, and their former position in the Feieral Union, under such restrictions as may be most consistent with the good of the whole people of the United States; and that we hereby individually and collectively pledge ourselves, that those of us who may still have friends or relatives in rebellion against the United States, to use our respective influences with them, whenever opportunity may offer, to induce whenever opportunity may offer, to induce them to lay down their arms and return to their ormer allegiance.

Recolved, That the United States ought to be

as magnanimous to forgive as she is powerful to punish, and we recommend amnesty, repeal of confiscation, and removal of civil disabilities. The tone of the speeches corresponded with he resolutions, and were indeed more outspoken in reference to the hopelessness of the recellion and the necessary sacrifice of slavery. The meeting was solemn in character, but was relieved somewhat of its sombre hue by the following good-natured and witty remarks of Col. Grace, of Arkansas, who gave his fellow-sufferers to understand that he had inspected the elephant to his entire satisfaction.

SPEECH OF COLONEL GRACE Fellow-Citizens: I am the man who drew up the ordinance of secession in the Legislature of Arkansas; I have been in the field fighting against the Union for nearly four years, but now I am a conquered and whipped man. [Laughter.] As I was gallant in going out to fight, I now propose to be gallant at surrendering, and submitting to the arms of the Government. Let us have respect for the Government that we cannot whip. [Laughter.] I have no contempt for Federal authority now, if I ever had. I do not think there is a manly bosom in the South, but that has higher respect for Northern gallantry than when we went into the fight. The authorities tell us to come back and reconstruct FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am the man who drew authorities tell us to come back and reconstruct the Union; that they will give us honorable terms. Do you think that people as brave as the North are, are going to risk their reputation in war, to turn around after we have dispersed our armies, to give us anything but honorable terms? There may be some men in the North who think that the South had a hand

may think that the South had a hand in the death of our lamented President, but I know that the people of the South mourn over his death, and feel that they have lost a friend. The North have maintained this conflict nobly, and the South have nothing to be ashamed of. I am proud of the South—there is something in the very atmosphere that makes men great. When you wanted men to speak against the oppression of Great Britain you went to Virginia; when you wanted men to command the armies of the colonies you went again to Virginia, and when you wanted a man to frame the Decand when you wanted a man to frame the De aration of Independence you went again to Virginia, and found him in the person of Thom-Virginia, and found him in the person of Thomas Jefferson; and even in our error we have shown greatness. So, I say that the South is not an insignificant people; and if so great a people as they are cannot whip the world, who cannot come to the inevitable conclusion that the North is greater? [Laughter.] And I am not going to stultify myself by saying I have been whipped by nobody. Now it is our duty to repent and go back to this great national church—repent, get absolution, and be baptised afresh. [Laughter.] I know we will receive honorable and just terms. When I had an interview with the President, his heart seemed to be ever overflowing with love toward the Southterview with the President, his heart seemed to be ever overflowing with love toward the Southern people. We first went out of the Union and threw down the gage of battle, and the North picked it up; we fired the first gun and took the first fort—Fort Sumpter—which was taken back a few days ago. [Laughter.] The North seemed to be unwilling to fight; they did not think we would fight, and so we thought of them, but, to eur sorrow, we have found out different; they seemed to spring up like mushrooms from all parts of the earth. Before this war I never saw a Federal officer, hardly. I never fett the slightest oppression of the Federal Government; in fact, I never thought we had one until I went out to fight; then I found we did have a Government.

ernment. REBEL GENERALS.—The following is a list of the rebel Generals surrendered to General Sherman by General Johnston, and who are at liberty to go home, wearing their side arms:

P. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina.

MAJOR GENERALS. MAJOR GENERALS.
Gustavus W. Smith, of Kentucky.
J. Patterson Anderson, of Florida.
Wm. B. Bate, of Tennessee.
W. W. Loring, of North Carolina.
John C. Brown, of Tennessee.
M. C. Butler, of South Carolina.
Howell Cobb, of Georgia.
Samuel G. French, of Mississippi.
Carter I. Stevenson of Tennessee. Carter L. Stevenson, of Tennes R F. Hoke, of North Carolina. R F Hose, of North Carolina.

S. Jones, of Virginia.

Geo. Maney, of Tennessee.

Lafayette McLaws, of Georgia.

Joseph Wheeler, of Georgia.

P. M. B. Young, of Georgia.

Root Ransom, of North Carolina

BRIGADIER GENERALS.
JOS. H Lewis, of Kentucky.
W. P. Wafford, of Georgia.
M. F. Wright, of Tennessee.
Zebulon York, of Louislana.
W. B. Wood, of Alabama.
T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina.
Z. C. Dess, of Alabama.
C. G. Dibbrel, of Tennessee.
A. G. Blanchard, of Louislana.
W. M. Brown, of Dist. of Columbia.
Jas. Chestnut, of South Carolina.
S. W. Ferguson, of Mississippi.
Lucius H. Cartrell, of Georgia.
J. R. Haygood, of South Carolina.
Alfred Iverson, Jr., of Georgia.
H. P. Lowry, of Mississippi.
A. M. Maningault, of South Carolina.
E. W. Pettus, of Mississippi.
A. W. Reynolds, of Virginia.
R. A. Ripley, of Massachusetts.
— Tallafero, of Virginia.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The Herald's special says, the evidence in pos-The Herald's special says, the evidence in possession of the Government of the complicity of Jeff Davis and his proscribed associates is such that no foreign Government will hesitate a moment in giving them up. President Johnson's proclamation for their apprehension has been sent throughout the South, over rebel telegraph lines. There was another long cabinet session to-day on the subject of throwing open the South to unrestricted trade.

The Herald's North, Carolina correspondent says that when negotiations for Johnston's surrender commenced he had about 50.000 troops

The Herald's North, Carolina correspondent says that when negotiations for Johnston's surrender commenced he had about 50,000 troops, but of these not more than 30,000 wanted to be paroled. So anxious were they to get out of the army and return home that they stole all horses they could from their officers and struck off ocross the country and engaged in indiscriminate plundering.

Gen. Johnston admitted he had no control over them. He spoke very hitterly against Davis

[Special correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE. THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT AT HIS OLD HOME,-THE FUNERAL PAGEANT AT THE

St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, Ill., Thursday Evening, May 4, 1865. The grandest ceremony ever performed over ne mortal remains of illustrious dead has been completed to-day, and the rays of the sun that will make bright the day to-morrow will not penetrate the darkness of the tomb, where, in ilence, sleeps the cold form of Abraham Linoln. The last sad rites have been performed and the honored son of the people has been laid to rest in his narrow home. The proudes t ibute that man could bestow has been offered to the dust of the martyred President. "After of the tomb have closed upon his form, and eyes that yet are red with weeping have scanned the face of the dead for the last time. THE THRONG.

At an early hour this morning trains began o arrive in the city, loaded down with human forms. Every street was crowded, and the square surrounding the State-house was a living, floating mass. The dawn was ushered in with the firing of twenty-one guns, and from that time until the procession moved out from the city the deep boom of cannon was heard every ten minutes. At six o'clock this morn ing the doors of the State-house were again thrown open to the public, and another cease less throng began to pour through the building. It seemed as if the people could not tire of gazing upon the rigid features of Abraham Lincoln, and with slow steps and uncovered heads they reverently passed by his coffin. Here were gray-headed men, whose trembling limbs would scarcely bear them up the broad stone steps of the Capitol, and by their side walked erect manhood, or the brown curls of youth and beauty. Further on a mother clasped the little hand of the child of tender years, or lifted the rosy-cheecked boy above the head of the coffin-all slowly, sadly moving in a train beneath the gorgeous canopy where rested the funeral couch, and where was laid the dead. From the door of the Statehouse to the rear of the procession the crowd was struggling for admittance, a distance of several squares.

THE PROCESSION.

At nine o'clock the lid of the coffin was closed, and admittance denied to the Representatives' Hall to all but the officials intrusted with the ceremony. The different societies and the military were promptly on the ground, yet there was some unaccountable delay in the forming of the procession. For two hours the men stood patiently in the sun waiting the action of the marshals appointed for the occasion. With broad silken sashes wound about their waists, and with bright plumes waving from their hats, these dignitaries spurred their horses to their mettle, and rode furiously up and down the broken lines, yet were unable to form the divisions in accordance with the published programme. At 11 o'clock the elegant hearse which was used yesterday, drawn by the same six black horses, was driven to the immediate front of the north gate of the State-house, and a few moments after the corpse was slowly borne down the steps, while a choir of ladies and gentlemen from this city and St. Louis sang a sweet and mournful air. The scene was superbly grand. A hundred voices swelled the low deep notes of the Dead March in Saul to heaven, while a splendid brass band joined in the chorus. As the solemn strain floated grandly upon the breeze more than ten thousand leads were uncovered, and the coffin was laid in the hearse. To-day sweet flowers of early May, fragrant with dewy freshness, were placed in the vases between the gorgeous plumes of the hearse, and the fair blossoms, so pure and beautiful, were typical of Heaven. By alf past eleven the procession, to sad strains of music, commenced moving slowly through the city, out the road to Oak Ridge Cemetery.

THE PAGEANT. Major-General Joseph Hooker, the gallant and battle-scarred warrior, superbly mounted, surrounded by his aids, rode at the head of the stately dignity, and looked as if he was the man to be in time for the earliest mail we have no of all men for Chief Marshal on an occasion so time to dwell upon the scene or to enter more replete with grandeur and solemnity. Next same Major-General Dodge and staff, followed by a band at the head of the 146th Illinois Volnteers, commanded by Colonel Henry Dean. for the honor and reputation of the old Com-The following order of procession was then observed. This included the First Division and nilitary escorts officered as follows:

Col. C. M. Prevoet. 16th resiment V. R. C., Marshal, Aidz—Lieut. Thomas B. Beach, A. A. A. General, Major Hornec Holt. 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Capt. J. C. Reunison. 16th New York cavalry. Capt. E. C. Raymond, 134th Illinois infantry, Capt. Eddy, 95th Illinois infantry, Lieut. H. N. Schlick, 1st New—

Major F. Bridgeman, Pay Department U. S. A., Mar-Aids-Major R. W. McClaughry, Major W. W. White. Band,
Halleck Gusrd, from St. Louis, Capt. Morgan, Comanding; Old Guard, St. Louis Capt. Clarke Commandagg Company E. 33d regiment V. R. G., Lieut. Cornbe, Commanding. ins. Commanding.

Officers in army and navy in service or honorably discharged, about forty in number.

Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand, Grand Marshal, Alds.—Lieut.-Col. A. Schwartz, Capt. Henry Jayne, Capt. R. Rudolph, Capt. Benj. Fergueon, Thes. Owen, Hon. Chas. Keys. J. L. Million, Wm. M. Springer, E. E. Myers, A. N. J. Crook, Ed. L. Merritt, and N. Higgins.

PALL BEABERS.

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois,
Hon. S. T. Logan.
Hon. Gustavus P. Kormer,
James L. Lamb. Esq.,
Hon. S. H. Treat,
Col. John Williams,
T. Stuart.
T. Stuart. Horse of the late President, "Old Bob," led by

House of the late Freshent, "Old Bob," led by tw grouns, and family of deceased in carriages, Capt. Robert Lincoln, son of the President, Judge David Davis, United States Supreme Court. C. M. Smith and N. M. Edwards, brothers-in-law Mr. Lincoln. Gen. John D. S. Todd, cousin to Mrs. Lincoln. Chas. Alexander Smith, brother to C. M. Smith. Chas. Alexander Smith, brother to C. Mward H. Lemon, United States Marshal D lumbia.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Room of the Presidential mansion, on Wednesday, the 19th of April, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives of the United States, the Supreme Court, the foreign Legations, the Cabinet, the heads of Departments, and the chiefs of the army and the navy then in Washington. I noted the entrance of General Grant. Even in the sombre chamber, while every heart was filled with unatterable woe, and the sobs of the mourners could be distinctly heard, there was an eagerness to see and study the features of the great soldier who had conquered the most extended and tragic conspiracy in human annals. He took his place with almost painful modesty, seeming, as it were, to shrink from observation, and although many advanced to gaze upon the lineaments

Ameniahe of Sections—William E. Bennett, Hany W. Menaheling C. Lethiam, William V. Rall, K. H. Richardson, J. E. Williams, and J. D. Crabb.
Givil authorities of United States and Territories (in Civil authorities of United States and Territories (in Civil authorities of United States and Territories (in Civil authorities). Gov. Bramlette, Ky.; Gov. Flietcher, Mo.; Gov. Stone, Iowa; Gov. L. wis, Wis.; Gov. Miller, Minn.; Gov. Bramlette, Ky.; Gov. Flietcher, Mo.; Gov. Parker, New Jersey; and Gov. Pickering, Idaho (in carriagea.).

Hon, Geo. T. Brown, Sergeant-44-Arms of the Senate. Jas. J. Christie, D. A. Moreat, S. Philbrook, assistance of the Compan Trumbull and Electrony, S. Philbrook, assistance W. Nye, Newada; Geo. H. Williams, Oregon. H. S. Lane, Indiana; John B. Henderson, Mo. Hon, S. G. Ordway, Sergeant-44-Arms of the House, Hon, Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the H use. Hone, Isaac N. Arnold, Illinois; E. B. Washburn, Illinis; R. C. Schenck, Ohio; Samuel Hooper, Massachusetts; Sidney Clark, Kansas; Thos. B. Shannon, California: Chas. E. Phelps, Maryland; W. R. Newell, New Jersey; Thos. W. Ferry, Michigan; Joseph Balley, Pennaylvania; J.R. Morehaad, Pennaylvania; Jane, Mandel Man

lately so bright with benevolence and hope, then cold and stiff in death, General Grant was not ef the number. He had doubtless previously taken his last farewell. When General Sherman entered into his unfortunate negociation with Joe Johnston, the Lieutenant-General himself carried the order counfermanding it. Instead of making elaborate preparations, I quote the words of one who saw him take his leave: "He had with him only his small carrier-box and a foll citar Hon. George L. Huntington, Marshal.
Aids—Dr. S. Babeock, George Shepherd, Charles
sy, George Latham, Moses B. Condell.
Municipal Authorities of Springfield, Ill.
SEXTH DIVISION.

Hoo. William H. Herndon, Mushal.

Aids—P. P. Enos. C. S. Zane, T. W. Dresser, M. D.;
John T. Jones William G. Occhran, James Raybourne,
Charles Vincent. Edward Beach, John Peters, C. W.
Rearden, R. C. Huskey,
Marshals of Sections—Thomas Lyon, B. T. Hill, Geo.
Biree, Henry Yeakel, Jacob Halfen, — Sweet, Dewitt
C. Hartwell, Hamilton Hovey, Frederick B. Smith.

Members of the Christian, Sanitary, and other kindred
Commissions.
Delegations from Bodies Politic, Universities, and Colleges, Clergy,
Members of the Legal Profession,
Representatives of the Press.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Hon. Harmon G. Reynolds, Marshal.
Aids—George R. Tesadale, John A. Hughes, James
Smith, P. Fitspatrick, Henry Shuck, Thomas O'ConnerMarshals of Sections—Capt, Charels, Floor, Frank W.
Tracy, M. Conner, Frederick Smith, M. Armstrong,
Richard Young.

Band.

Masonic Order of Springfeld and nesetborring cities.

Masonic Order of Springfeld and neighboring cities, about 300 in number.

Order of Odd Fellows from Springfield and other cities,
about 150 in number.

Fenian Brotherhood of Springfield and neighboring
circles.

Fire Department as follows:

Red Rover Hook and Ladder Company of Springfield.

Pionia Fire Company, Sangamon County.

Jacksonville Fire Department.

Pioneer Engine Company of Springfield.

Bloomington Fire Department.

Bloomington Fire Department.

Altona Fire Engine Company, of Alton. Young America Engine Company of Springfield. Union Relief Fire Company of Springfield. Arab Engine Company of Cairo. Phoenix Fire and Bucket Company of Springfield.

NUMBER 26

thorough-bred military man. There is such an utter absence of the characteristics of the martinet that it was difficult to realize that we stood in the presence of the fir t soldier in the world. General Grant reached his forty-third year on Friday, from which you may have an idea that he is very young-looking, as, indeed, he is. There was no care on his brow, no hesitation in his speech, and not the slightest disposition to conceal his thoughts or his opinions.

position to concear his thoughts of his opinions.

In this I was as much surprised as in the singular simplicity of his bearing. That he was a gentleman you perceived at once. He does not talk like a New Englander or a Southerner, but reminded me of a Scotch-Irish Western Pennsylvanian. I could easily understand, however, in his looks, and in every word he spoke, that I was gazing upon and listening to the happiest man in America. He felt (none more so) the great loss sustained by our country and by mankind, but there was in his whole deportment a consciousness that the rebellion was crushed, that an honorable peace was at hand, and that our illustrious President had been succeeded by one eminently fitted to finish the good work.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS-BEHIND THE SCENES -A

correspondent sends us some interesting infor-

mation concerning Canadian affairs "behind the

scenes," gathered from private letters received

from that quarter. It will be remembered that

the Confederation scheme, contemplating the

ces, inland and maritime, passed the Canadian

Parliament a few weeks since, but failed by a

large majority in New Brunswick. New Bruns-

wick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island

never had much love for Canada, and it is

thought never will unite with the latter for any

From the letters before mentioned we con-

considerable period, should they do so at all.

dense the following:

Hom. John W. Smith, Marahal.

Aids—Capt, Isaac Keys, S. H. Jones, Hon. John W. Priest, O. H. Abel, Henry N. Alden, Wm. P. Cerdon, G. A. Kimber, John W. Pournan, Henry Ridgely, J. H. Crow. John W. Journan, Henry Ridgely, J. H. Crow. John W. Davis, Presco Wright, N. V. Hunt George Daibey, Aifred A. North, John S. Bradford Samuel P. Townsend.

About 5,000 in regular procession.

Delegation of Colored Persons, with budges and banners.

The procession was nearly an hour in passing a given point. Many beautiful devices and appropriate mottoes were carried and displayed ong the line of march. At designated points the bands played mournful airs, and the pageant was full of grandeur and solemnity. AT THE TOMB,
At half-past twelve o'clock the procession

entered Oak Ridge Cemetery. The largest number of citizens had proceeded to the burial ground ahead of the procession, and when the uneral cortege arrived, every elevated point in

funeral cortege arrived, every elevated point in the vicinity of the vault was densely crowded. The guards cleared a space in front of the tomb, which was immediately occupied by mouranes and distinguished dignitaries. To the left of the vault was seated the choir, and as the coffin was lifted from the hearse, and carried and placed in the tomb, a solemn chant swelled on the air.

To the right, a stand draped in black was erected, and the vast concourse having assembled as near the vault as possible, the Rev. Mr. Hale, of Springfield, with uncovered head, arose and offered up an eloquent prayer to the Throne of Grace. When the divine alluded to the lamented President his sentences became broken, and many eyes were made to weep. Throne of Grace. When the divine alluded to the lamented President his sentences became broken, and many eyes were made to weep. At the conclusion of the prayer, a dirge, composed for the occasion by G. F. Root, was performed by the choir, assisted by the band. The Rev. N. W. Miner, of Springfield, then read an impressive chapter from the Book of Job. As soon as Mr. Miner had retired from the front of the stand, the choir swelled heavenward the grand choral, "To Thee, O! Lord." Next in order was the reading of President Lincoln's last Inaugural by Rev. A. C. Hubbard. Over the bier of the martyred President, the language of that memorable address sounded like words of prophecy.

The solemn dirge by Otto was then performed by the choir, and Bishop Simpson advanced, and in a fervent, impressive manner, delivered the funeral oration. The following funeral hymn, composed by the deceased President's pastor, the Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., to be sung at the grave in Springfield, was here performed:

Rest, noble Martyr! rest in peace:

Rest, noble Martyr! rest in peace:

Rest with the true and brave, who, like thee, fell in Freedom's cause, The nation's life to save.

Thy name shall live while time endures,

Thy name shall live while time endures, And men shall say of thee: "He saved his country from its foes, And bade the slave be free." These deeds shall be thy monument, Better than brass and stone; They leave thy fame in glory's light, Unrivall'd and alone,

This consecrated spot shall be To Freedom ever dear; And Freedom's arms of every race Shall weep and worship here. O God! before whom we in tears Our fallen Chief deplore; Grant that the cause for which he died May live forevermore.

Rev. Dr. Harkey delivered the closing prayer he requiem, "Peace, troubled soul," chanted, the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the imposing ceremonies closed

To Father. Sow, and Holy Ghost,
The God whom we adore,
Be glory as it was, it now,
And hall be evermore.

The day was bright and beautiful and the roads in excellent condition. The God of nature seemed to smile upon the ceremonies.

It is estimated that fifty thousand people witnessed and participated in the funeral of Abraham Lincoln to-day. No man was ever so honored before. It is certain that Oak Ridge Cemetery was never so thronged before, and personal that artist—the people collected around a single grave, and mourning the death of one man so devortly and sincerely. Here were men and women from every part of this great nation wearing the badge of sorrow, assembled to consecrate with their tears the shrine where sleeps the mortal of the great immortal. But in order to be in time for the areliest mail we have no time to dwell upon the acense or to enter more time to dwell upon the acense or to enter more time to dwell upon the acense or to enter more.

The Parliament this session have done nother than the following:

The overthrow of the rebellion has made quite a change in the newspaper articles and every-thing else, and they fairly tremble for fear the achange in the newspaper articles and every-thing else, and they fairly tremble for fear the achange in the newspaper articles and every-thing else, and they fairly tremble for fear the achange in the newspaper articles and every-thing else, and they fairly tremble for fear the achange in the newspaper articles and every-thing else, and they fairly tremble for fear the achange in the newspaper articles and every-thing else, and they fairly tremble for fear the achange in the newspaper articles and every-thing else, and they fairly tremble for far the achange in the newspaper articles and every-thing else, and they fairly tremble for fear the achange in the newspaper articles and every-thing else, and they fairly tremble for fear the achange in the newspaper articles and every-thing else, and they fairly though up so change in the newspaper articles and every fully into details. Suffice it to say that the Kentucky delegation was one of the finest-looking bodies of men present. This speaks much

monwealth. The city is becoming quiet again to-night. departed for their homes, and numbers are leaving by every train. They return wearied

leaving by every train. They return wearied with the exercises of the day, but the sacred memories of the hour will never be forgotten. In after years it will be a grand thing to say, "I followed Abraham Lincoln to his tomb!"

The ceremony 'a over, and the martyr sleeps in peace among the see, "s of his old home.

Hon. John W. Merritt, of the "state Register; Ed. L. Baker, of the State Journal; and Messrs.

But for the three stars on his shoulders he never would be taken for what he is by a stranger. Indeed, in citizen's dress, he would look more

Ed. L. Baker, of the State Journal; and Messrs.

Johnson and Weber, constituted the committee from this city for the reception of the press, and the thanks of Bohemians are due them for their many acts of kindness.

A national salute was fired at sundown this evening.

H. B.

An Hour wird Gen. Grant.—John W.

Forney thus graphically describes the incidents of an hour spent with Gen. Grant:

Washingron, April 30, 1855.

The public man most talked about and whose face and form the people of our country are most anxious to see, is unquestionably Gen. Grant. He has been so retiring and so reticent that he has never yet made a speech a sentence in length, and has only shown himself in society when duty or stern custom required it. He does not seem to have any of the tastes for precise or reviews or writers.

We give these extracts to show that Canada is fightened at the success of the North and fears. to a Canada thistle."

We give these extracts to show that Canada is frightened at the success of the North, and fears retribution for her treatment of us. While they are largely scared without cause, so far as an invasion of Canada is concerned, yet from the position they have taken during the rebellion, sympathizing with the South and doing all they could as "neutrals" to assist them, we are not surprised to learn of the trembling which they are now undergoing. We hope they will learn wisdom from their experience. his family at Burlington, New Jersey, having heard the news of Mr. Lincoln's murder on the boat from Philadelphia to Camden. It is more than probable that it was his network according to the control of the control of

New York, May 9.

The Herald says the excitement in regard to the Mexican emigration movement is extending throughout the country. The office where persons desirous of joining the expedition are registering their names was opened in this city yesterday and was crowded all day.

Most of the volunteers in the movement are veteral so diers, who have served in the armies in the Union during the past three years.

American emigrants, it is understood, are guaranteed \$1,000 and 800 acres of land. Bounties to those receiving commissions as officers will, of course, be much larger.

It is reported that the Mexican Republican Gen. Ortega is at the head of the enterprise, and that all the emigrants will go fully supplied with weapons, but such arrangements have been made as to allow of this without a breach of international law.

contraband of war.

About fifty more dead bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Sultana. Col.
Bodean, of Grant's staff, who was sent to in-

in Memphis. He will also go to Vicksburg.

Washingtons, May 9.

The State Department has been informed that the legislative body of the republic of Bremen convened at Achieon on the 29th of April. It was addressed by its President, announcing our late victories as a great triumph by the armies of the Union over the rebellion of slaveholders. He called upon the members to express their sympathy with the American Union by rising. They did so, and gave three hearty and enthusiastic cheers.

The Richmond Whig, of yesterday, says: Governor Pierpont, of Virginis, will issue a proclamation this week, declaring that Virginis has cancelled the civil offices in that State, and ordering a new election.

Boston, May 9. The celebrated mammoth ox, General Grant, which has netted for the Sanitary Commission over \$10,000, was forwarded via Albany this morning to the great National Fair at Chicago, as a gift from its present owners.

elaborate preparations, I quote the words of one who saw him take his leave: "He had with him only his small carpet-bag and a full cigar case." I seterday morning General Grant returned from Raleigh, and laid the result of his conference before the President. As I had never had the honor of a formal introduction to or conversation with General Grant, I embraced the opportunity of being presented to him last evening, in company with two gentlemen, one of them his intimate friend. He was not in his room when we arrived, so we waited till he came in from the War Department. I confess, when the door softly opened, and a gentleman about the size of Gevernor Andrew, of Massachusetts, first quietly looked in, and then as quietly entered, smoking a stump of a cigar, I was a good deal surprised. We were accordingly introduced. Putting his hand into his side pocket he drew thence a paper of regaliss, lighted a fresh one himself, at the same time offering them to his guests. And this was the Lieutenant-General of the Irres istible army of the United States! This was the man whose achievements, as well in capturing Richmond as in the closing scene with Lee, are now discussed at every American freside, and yall the military critics in the civilized world! But for the three stats on his shoulders he never would be taken for what he is by a stanger.

demonstrated his hostility to it. As the predictions he had made as to its fatal character feeble existence in the South, will become great | were verified by events, he became, as we are and controlling interests, and react prodigassured, all the more deeply convinced that the Union must be preserved. Governor Foote, as The arts and sciences and literature will be quickened into new and healthful vigor. Schools and dislike by the rebel leaders. He left Rich. and colleges will be multiplied. Newspapers mond voluntarily and when the great army of will increase in number and circulation. Igno- Lee, then apparently unconquerable, still garrance, which is weakness, will give place to risoned the place. Since then he has earnestly all the appliances of an ennobling and refined people to renew their allegiance to the Governstate of society will appear where now are the ment unconditionally. We can but believe that primeval forests, or the evidences of the ravages | he is perfectly sincere, and we doubt not that. were he a free man, he would do all in his and the spirit of war. But aside from all these considerations, aside power to repair the injuries which the country has suffered from the rebellion to which

from the blessings, varied and rich as they may be, which the development of her great he partially contributed. Certainly he has material resources will bring the South, the reaped most bitter retribution for errors benefits that she will derive, and which the whole country will share in common, from this that any harm can now be averted or any good commingling of Northern and Southern men achieved by the continuance of his present conand Northern and Southern women and children with each other, will be of the greatest prac- | we naturally share the hope so generally ex tical importance both in tranquilizing the country and in securing its future harmony. rity, and power. These benefits will be social and mental, and will be greater than the ers, since the moral is superior to the mat rial the intellectual to the animal. There will be a mutual opening of the eyes on the part of the new settler from the North and the old citizen of the South. In many instances both will be agreeably surprised. They will learn that are men-actually men-not monsters with horns and tails. This will be learning much! They will be surprised, too, that then is so much about each other that is human and will, we doubt not, soon arrive at the sensible conclusion that human nature is, after all, pretty nearly the same thing, in its essential tics everywhere. They will discover how absurd and foolish they have been in hating each other so furiously in the dark without knowing, in fact, whator whom they were hating, They will soon grow tolerant of each other's feeling of friendship will spring up, good will and sympathy. The sharp angularities which prance and false teachings have produced will gradually begin to lose their points, grow smooth, and, finally, disappear. Friendship comes from acquaintance and contact-not always, certainly, but often. The energy and goaheadativeness of the Northerner will infuse er will learn to appreciate and to incorporate into bimself the noble and generous qualities of the | of the Partisan Leader. He confounds a couple latter. Thus, mutual benefits will be derived from mutual intercourse, and the knowledge san Leader has been dead some years. He was and liberalize both. Intermarriages and little et ceteras very likely may, in process of time, and tor was a mere boy. He sometimes figured as not a very long time either, still further extend the area of a neighborly understanding, if not the "area of freedom;" and a strong and beau- many for Randolph's. He was almost a man of tiful bond of unity, respect, and interest can hardly fail, under such circumstances, to take which upon a large scale at first alienated the time a few years ago, and subsequently dis-

country, and then plunged it into the seething graced himself and to some extent the Governgulf of blood and mangled bodies. Nearly all our woes have been born of ignorance. The most violent fanatics in all sections of the country have been those who knew the least of other sections. They hurled their anathemas at what, frequently, had little or no existence outside of their overheated imaginations. How often before the war, and he is a vagabond upon the face of the earth, when political acerbity had soured and was souring the whole land, did instances occur in which honest men from the North went South with very bitter feelings toward it, but after sojourning among its people a while returned with their prejudices greatly softened, if not entirely eye. He is in the Trans-Mississippi Departremoved! Though they may have still disliked slavery as much as ever, they came away with the kindest feelings toward the people among whom it existed, considering it rather their misfortune than their fault.

The same thing was true of Southern fanat ics-those who had no political ends to serve we mean-who went North. A trip there opened their eyes, enlightened their understandings, and modified their rancor. What they saw challenged largely their respect, if it did not awaken their sympathies. Persons from opposite extremities of the country, and with opinions and habits the most dissimilar, meeting together upon common ground, would am talk over their differences, and in an hour be good friends, though not perhaps agreeing upon points of political or other doctrines.

But the number of persons who thus came in contact with each other from the North and South, though considerable in the aggregate was comparatively small. The masses on both sides remained at home. Those on the one hand had no means of personal intercourse with those on the other. The demagogues who did have, occasionally, had an object in a hog. view in fostering rather than allaying dislikes; and the novelists and pamphleteers drove a bone of contention is about to disappear, the her own account. She need have no fear if she masses will be brought into closer connections than heretofore, and will commingle together upon a scale of magnitude never before witnessed. The atrition thereby caused can hardly fail to be highly advantageous. Long-entertained and deeply-seated animosities do not, we know, give way in an hour. If left without any eradicating agencies, they will never give way. And among such agencies none are more potent than intercourse, mutual acquainnce, mutual interests, the absence of isolation, the exchange of positions, and that tout ensemble which enables men to take a view of think that it should be buried in the bellies objects from a stand-point occupied by those

themselves Shermans and Grants and Sheridars, if we may judge from their tremendous charges. It is said that the notorious Mosby is now

differing in various respects from themselves.

hunted by some of his own guerillas. His fate may be that of Acteon. General Casey has been directed to sus

boy-game of a row of bricks. pend the recruitment of colored troops in Richis the true way to ventilate him.

HENRY S. FOOTE -We cannot withhold a few words of sympathy for Ex-Senator Feote, who is still confined in Ludlow jail, New York, where he was placed by order of the Secretary of State upon his return from Europe son weeks ago. It is true that during the last four years his course has been, in various respects, glaring wrong, and we have no apology for hi ngs, but many things said and done by him. while even a member of the rebel Congres and the emphatic declarations of returning lo alty, which he has made since leaving Richmond, render his case a peculiar one, and, w

sissippi as the Union candidate for Governor.

bellion. In 1860 he supported Stephen A.

nounced Yancev and Davis and Breckinridge

in unmeasured terms, as the leaders of seces

passioned majority in 1861, he yielded only to

avowal to that effect as true. The greater por-

even when the rebellion seemed strong

politician, was viewed with great suspicion

and openly sued for peace, urging the Southern

open Ludlow jail and set the old man free.

sissippi department, to the Federal arms.

Perhaps some of the rebels expect to

desertion more than they can gain by accession

any stomach for And we have no idea that

is annihilated, and they are not such fools as to

which they could hope nothing under heaven.

retribution meted out to her for her stupendous

Our neighbor of the Press speaks of

Beverly Tucker, the conspirator, as the author

of Beverly Tuckers. The author of the Parti-

a half brother of John Randolph, and wrote a

a newspaper writer, and his articles, from the

peculiarity of their style, were mistaken by

Beverly Tucker the conspirator edited a pr

per unsuccessfully in Washington for a short

ment he represented by some scandalous pecu-

niary transactions in Liverpool while he was

Consul there. He is of a distinguished family, ge-

nial in his disposition, vivacious and pleasant as a

companion, untroubled with conscientious scru-

ples, and profuse in his expenditures whether

of his own funds or of other people's. And now

pursued no doubt by avenging thoughts as

We are interrogated as to the whereabout

of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who, for a

ment, sent there at his own request. He had

had a good deal of experience on this side of

the Mississippi, and he wished, like a candid

he is so far off. We hope he will be in Louis

ville this year to eat the Christmas dinner,

which, so much to his own disappointment and

that of his friends, he missed eating in 1861.

Among the other nuisances that the war

never was a people that showed less fighting

propensity than the South Carolinians during

Sherman's progress through their State. They

had eaten fire all their lives, a big conflagration

apiece, but they fled to the swamps, quite

willing no doubt to masticate mud-pies. Even

their own women propose to put hoop-skirts on

them. The first touch of danger transformed

all their chivalry to abjectness as suddenly as

the spear of Ithuriel changed a swelling toad to

Since the demolition of our rebellion

Great Britain exhibits no little trepidation on

will behave herself. Her past insolence can be

passed over, but it will certainly make us more

Jeff Davis and his fleeing accomplices at

notly pressed on all sides in their attempts to

escape. Catch them if you can, brave friends,

but we don't recommend the blood-hound sys-

tem so often practiced by the rebels in their

The dispute is unsettled as to where the

body of Booth, the murderer, is buried. We

General Sherman has shown himself on

of the greatest military leaders of all times.

But he made a mistake in diplomacy, and so,

How rapidly the rebel armies followed

each other in surrendering! We never saw

anything that more strongly reminded us of the

pursuit of escaped Federal prisoners.

we suppose, will never be President.

dogs and swine and buzzards.

sensitive in regard to any future insolence.

man, to "look at both sides." But we are sorry

long time past, has been invisible to the public

Orestes by the Furies.

Virginia novel when his namesake the conpira

taking up arms against it.

what appeared as an accomplished fact, and at

If affairs came to such a pass as that a regu-r war should be no longer possible, then an regular and fitful system of resistance, that hich is stigmatized as a guerilla or partisan arfare, the last resource of a patriotic people extremity, and one which has been known in story to tire out the oppressor and foreign hink, undeserving the severe treatment to distory to the out the oppressor, and, forging opp with the engine of despair, evolve order out of anarchy, after a long season of darkness, a still left to the Southern populations, if they are determined to be free. which he is being subjected. Having tasted the bitter fruits of rebellion which he warned the South against down to the very beginning of war in 1861, Gov. Foote The Times, in the same strain, observes: pearly two years ago, assumed at Rich Even a hopeless contest kept up by guerilla bands, without unity of purpose, or any object but revenge, may force the North to maintain nond a position utterly hostile to the rebel Administration, and thence directed his energies in favor of peace and the eat armies throughout the expanse of the Union's restoration. It is well known that, othern States for many years to come. The Index adds: "The Confederates will for prior to the rebellion, he had made for himsel brilliant record as a defender of the Union the first time have the full benefit of their against ultra Southern men, and, with his po vast territory." itical experience and advanced age, he cer

ult., says:

Upon the above the New York Commercial as the following just remarks:

"Such expressions of opinion as these betray tainly committed an egregious blunder in at last joining the leaders he had fought so brave y, but, recovering from the storm of passion wilful ignorance of the change which has been going on in the sentiment of the South on which overcame the South, he retained moral courage enough to rise in the very midst of the subject of guerilla warfare. Not only have the rebels abandoned all idea of resorting to it. rebel councils and rebuke the errors he had but they have-as these European journals made. Foote then seemed to have passed would have discovered from a close examination of Lee's terms of surrender-pledged themwas aroused by the proud memories of 1850 selves in advance to abstain from it. and 1860, when, prompted by deep love for the "These terms of capitulation accepted by Lee and Johnston, and doubtless to be made the elequence against the foes of the Union. In 1850. when the country was seriously endangered by basis of further surrenders, expressly stipulate

GUERILLA WARFARE -The fall of Richmond

and the terrible defeat encountered by Lee hav-

ing led the European journals in the interest of

difficult task of proving how the Confederates

can prolong the contest by a guerilla warfare.

that there shall be a total cessation from all acts of hostility. Having pledged themselves to abide by them, the rebels know that their viola, tion will expose them to a just and speedy death; and for this reason we have no fear that they will indulge in irregular fighting, however much disposed to do so. "But self-interest, if nothing else, will now ead the South to deprecate and put a stop to rilla strife. The war is ended. The Conederacy is a failure, and what they now desire peace and a return as soon as possible to the rulet and prosperity of other days. Accordingy, we see that the regular guerilla bands are

giving themselves up all over the South. The

main armies have surrendered, they as the

"flankers" gladly embrace the amnesty condi-

ions offered and lay down their arms. "As regards the independent bands of thieve and marauders roaming through the country and known under the general head of guerillas the Southrons will attend to them without any assistance from us. Already have they inaugu rated a war of extermination against them General Forrest, some time since, issued an order commanding his troops to summarily shoot them wherever found; while commanders of two subordinate departments in the trans-Mississippi declared an armistice a few days ago for th purpose of unitedly hunting guerillas. The European journals have made a stupid blunder in reviving Jeff Davis's theory that the war could be carried on for twenty years among the mountain regions of Virginia. Davis certainly needs no further proof to convince him of his error. How it will be with his sympathizers abroad remains to be seen.

PIRATICAL CRUISERS AND FOREIGN GOVERS MENTS.-The President has issued a proclamahimself, and we do not see tion, an extract from which will be found elsewhere, in reference to the cruisers sailing under the flag of the late "Confederacy," which finement. Broken, as he is, by age and sorrow. will be perused with interest, and find a hearty response in the breast of every loyal citizen in pressed, that the authorities at Washington will the country. It is at once mild in terms and expression, and takes a reasonable, fair, and just view of the question to which it relates

Now that it is admitted by all, friend and foe make a formidable resistance, in the Trans-Misalike, that the late insurgent government at Richmond has ceased to exist; that its armies nothing could be vainer or more absurd than are surrendered, its capital taken, and its chiefs such an expectation. Kirby Smith and Magrader, it is estimated, have not more than 25,000 fugitives or captives, by what shadow of right, by what ghost of law, by what usage or commen. And we do not believe that they can, by any exertion, increase the number. Indeed we mon sense can the vessels claiming to sail unhave no doubt that they will constantly lose by der its colors and by virtue of its authority. now be exempted from condemnation as pi-Few if any of the men who have been in rebel rates? And by what authority or precedent commands on this side of the Mississippi will go can foreign nations friendly to the United States still continue to recognize them as legitimate to the other side, for they have had already ten times as much fight and suffering as they had vessels of war and accord to them belligerent rights? We know of none by which this can be new troops can be raised in Texas, for its whole fied, and we will not permit ourselves to oppulation see that the cause of the Confederacy reach Europe, England and other nations wishwant their State worse afflicted than it is by being to live upon terms of peace and friendship ing made the bloody theatre of a war from with us, will at once take the necessary steps to do us justice in the premises, and to place these roving outlaws upon the ocean in the category ion. If he does not surrender, then indeed where now, unquestionably, they belong, if they never did before, viz., as pirates, and as Texas will have the fullest and most terrible amenable, consequently, if caught, to the laws of piracy as established among nations. ingratitude in seceding from a Union that had made almost boundless sacrifices for her, and

If, within a reasonable length of time, they shall not do this, there will be no mistaking the nature of the refusal. It will be clearly an unfriendly attitude towards the people and Government of this country which such nations will, by such refusal, thereby assume, and which will amply justify our Government, in the minds of all enlightened and fair minded mer, in taking such measures of redress as the nature of the case shall render necessary and

The people of the United States want no war with any foreign power. They have had enough of the calamities of war for the present, and they now desire peace. Our soldiers, as a general rule, want to go home. They want once more to clasp their loved ones to their hearts and to engage again in the peaceful pursuits of industry. There may be some restless spirits who have few domestic ties, or who have become enamored of martial glory that are ready for anything that gratifies them in this respect. Such will doubtless find their way to Mexico. But the great mass of our citizen soldiers, we repeat, want to return to their homes. Notwithstanding all this, however, it must be evident to every foreign power that our Government is in a condition to exact justice and fair dealing-we trust it will never require morefrom any or every nation, and no nation can expect it to ask for or accept anything less.

Our power has been sufficiently demonstrated and there is no need of bluster to cause it to be respected. The hour of victory and when our strength has become known, is the hour for calmness, of that moderation which is indicative of power. A COWARDLY MURDER .- On the night of

May 1st four or five ruffians went to the residence of Mr. John Carpenter, of Casey county, one of the most respectable citizens of the coun We will cheerfully have a chair set for him at ty, and called him out and shot him dead, firing three balls through his body, either of which would have proved fatal. They then entered the house and robbed it of several hundred dolhas set us free from is probably the haughty lars and made off with their booty. Captain and noisy insolence of South Carolina. There Penn was notified of the facts on the morning of May 2, and proceeded immediately to the place with about twenty of his men, and arrested the negroes belonging to Carpenter, and found that they knew something of the affair. It was ascertained that another negro was concerned in the deed, who, being arrested, said that he made arrangements with two white men for killing Mr. Carpenter, but when they met there were four of them, all blacked, so that he could identify only the two with whom a devil, or the cup of Circe every creature into he had made arrangements. They then proceeded to Mr. Carpenter's house and did the deed. Capt. Penn succeeded in arresting the two whom the negro could identify, but the

> other two are still at large. An application has been made from Prove City, Utah Territory, to Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, for six wagon-loads of unmarried ladies, who are to be landed on the banks of the Rio Colorado river, where they will be met by the Saints with suitable conveyances. They are promised good and faithful hus-

> The New York News urges the returning Federal soldiers and the troops of the late rebei armies to join in a great filibustering expedition into Mexico for the purpose of driving out the

> French and Austrian invaders of that country. The rebel leaders that used to talk so boastfully of their flashing brands, have no brand now except the one upon their foreheads, and that's the brand of Cain.

We don't know that Jeff Davis and his net have, as reported, carried off all the Confederate specie, but they were always speci-

The rebel armies are subdued, but perhaps ere is yet an unsubdued army of devils in Southern hearts. be kept inviolate.

FRIDAY MAY 12 1865

RIGHT TO JURY TRIAL. the rebel cause to look for the overthrow of the "The trial of all crimes except in cases of im-eachment shall be by jury."—Art. 3, sec. 2, Con. argent armies, they have now taken to the suffer his private views in favor of the Monroe doctrine to influence the national policy of neu No person shall be held to answer for a cap-

al or otherwise infamous crine unless on a pre-entment or inductment of a grand jury, except in ases arising in the land or navat forces, or in the For instance, the London Herald, of the 22d ailitia when in actual service, in time of war or ublic danger."—Art 5, Con. U. S. amendments. Whence the rightful legal power of a military ommission to try a private citizen, not cor nected with the army or navy, for a capital or otherwise infamous crime? Does the plea of State necessity, under which the power has eretofore been assumed, still exist? Did it ever exist in localities where the civil authority was unimpeded, but ready to administer ompt punishment upon delinquents? Since the surrender of the rebel armies and whilst our own armies are in process of speedy disband-

ment, is there pretence for saying such necessity exists any where outside the rebel States? These queries ought to be answered to the entire satisfaction of the members of the military commission before whom are arraigned the suspected accessories to the infamous assassination, before inflicting death or other grievous punishment. Each member, no doubt, has a legal friend of ability, not a political partisan, from whom a candid opinion could be obtained in confidence. From the notoriously vast preonderance of legal opinions against the legalty of the proceeding, the chance is that such an

ffirming the power. Let there be another query on the supposition that the exercise of such power is illegal as to the legal crime the members will commit by causing the death of a private citizen. To this query there will be no hesitancy in an unanious response.

nquiry would result in not a single response

The universal abhorrence of the detestable sassination is fully participated in by the memers, and they are, therefore, in a situation eminently calculated to induce them to disregard law in stretching power for the punishment of so infamous a crime. But they must remember that whilst filling a judicial position in adminisering the criminal justice of the nation, the ncitement of the most laudable resentment hould have no influence on their action. They ust, in the first instance, with the equanimity and the impartiality of well trained judges, asertain whether they have the legal power. To eglect this primary duty would be not only to neglect their highest duty toward the nation out also what each one of them owes to his own personal and official honor

The clouds of war are passing away, and he brave men who have so long borne the heat and brunt of battle are coming home. The readful din of ball and shell is drowned by erry bells, the ringing tones of which bespeak new era of brotherhood. Jubilee bonfires. treaming throughout the land, now send their heering light to each hearthstone where vacapt chairs, for four years past, have waited the oved and absent ones who are soon to fill them gain. The war, so long, and so marked with blood and gloom, has ended so suddenly that we can hardly realize the glorious dawn of eace. And yet it is true; the battles are over, the flaming swords are sheathed, the Republic is redeemed, and songs of joy are welcoming the

teran soldiers home. The heroes of the nation, made such by the riumphs of the war, were all withdrawn from the walks of peaceful citizenship, but they have fought the mightiest battles and shown the ighest military powers known to the annals of nodern times. Their deeds of valor have illustrated the loftiest traits of American character. and proved the enduring nature of the institutions in defence of which they were done. And they who have achieved this glorious result can ver be fitly rewarded except in the perfect maintenance, through all coming time, of the precions liberties for which they have sacrificed much. And, now that they are returning home from the blood-stained fields of the South. they should be, and they will be, welcomed with expressions of deepest gratitude from the hearts

give them cordial greeting! We do not share the apprehension now occadoubt that, as soon as this proclamation shall social life of many who will find it difficult to resume the peaceful duties of citizenship, but the broad extent of country over which they will be dispersed and the numerous industrial channels which will attract them to honest toil, will soon prove sufficient to counteract all the immoral effects of war, and it will be found that those who have sustained the country in battle will be likewise its chief strength in

> ROBBERS STILL ABROAD .- On the evening of the 6th inst. forty armed thieves and desperadoes, well mounted, dashed into the little town of Litchfield, Kentucky, and perpetrated a series of outrages. They compelled the citizens, by threats, to march in double file upon the town square, where, having halted them, they proceeded to rob them of watches and money and whatever other articles of value were on their persons. They collected about one thouand dollars in greenbacks, a number of watches, and entered several stores on horseback, from which they extracted valuable articles. The conduct of these men was of the most daring and desperate character. A small party of home guards attacked the robbers, who skedaddled in the direction of Elizabethtown. We are not informed that any one was hurt or captured.

> THE TERMS OF REBEL SURRENDER - The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that "the Administration does not design that the late opinion of the Attorney-General, responsive to the inquiry of the Secretary of War as to the status of officers and men surrendered by General Lee, shall impair, alter, or abridge the stipulations embraced in the parole; to do so would be a repudiation of the compact solemnly entered into between General Grant, the representative of the Government, and the military chief of the late nsurgents."

Will our neighbor over the way say positively whether that "other vast body" the glacier struck was Billy Patterson or not.—Democrat. No, "positively." It struck the Democrat. Hence the confusion of its ideas. The only points our neighbor makes are exclamation points. No dcubt the glacier would have knocked his brains out, but, fortunately perhaps for himself, he is one of that class who can never have any brains knocked out.

The table upon which the Declaration of dependence was signed is now in the possession of an aged maiden lady named Ramsey, at Charleston, South Carolina. Efforts were made o induce her to supply this table for the signing of the South Carolina ordinance of secession ut she steadily refused, and at length threat ened to shoot any one who should attempt to

A good many people say that nothing an be easier than the reconstruction of the Union after the obliteration of the last vestige of the rebellion. The less difficulty a man can see in the work, the less qualified he is to give his advice in regard to it. Fools and fanatics can see no difficulty in anything they want

Fernando Wood, who went recently of Europe, is coming back to aid in the recon struction of the Government. He had better reconstruct his own political principles and morals first. He may be disposed to rekindle the fires of strife. He is very good kindling The Richmond Whig and the Mobile

from their dingy hue. We are sorry that the loval editors in the South cannot get better printing paper. But we suppose that the matter will be soon righted. The men still in arms at the South can ntertain no possible hope of success. If they fight on, it cannot be for victory; it can only be

for revenge. This will be understood, and Federal military and civil action must be shaped in reference to it. General Halleck's order in Richmond that

men and women shall not be permitted to be married there without taking the oath of allegiance shows that he is determined to put an end to the breed of rebels. The bonds of the negroes are undoubted broken, but those of the United States will

long before the Austrian ever set foot upon Mexican soil, has never been interrupted for a single day since. Senor Romero, the repre entative of the Republic of Mexico, has continued to reside as such in this country during the whole period of the war. It is true that our Minister to the Juarez Government, Mr. Corwin, left Mexico and returned home, but no Minister was sent to the Maximilian Government, and we are now without any such representative in the Mexican Capital at all. Further, not long ago-since Maximilian set up his authority there we mean-the President of the United States recognized the appointment of a consul, representing the Juarez Government, for one of our ports on the Pacific coast; thus showing by a formal, legal act that we continued to recognize that Government, and that one only, as the legitimate authority of that country. If the question is "settled." therefore, it is settled in favor of Juarez and the Republic And toward such a settlement, events, if we mistake not, are rapidly tending. Maximilian's position is every day becoming more critical and preca-

8ATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865.

trality observed by Mr. Lincoln, and that the

eutrality laws will be put in force against al

who attempt to compromise the Government

We guess the Mexican question is not settled,

or, if it is, that it will be unsettled and set-

In order to do this, there will be no need of

As a Government, we don't know Maximilian

at all, or the concern which he has set up in

Mexico. We have never recognized it, have

never sent any Minister to it or received any

from it. On the contrary, the recognition of

olating the neutrality or any other laws.

on which the Mexican question is settled.

led over again.

rious. He has not restored order to the coun-He has not pacified parties or reconciled conflicting interests. How, indeed, the circumstances being considered, could he? The Church party, that originally received him with open arms, has turned against him, and is now a thorn in his side. The Republicans are, of course, against him. These two parties-the Juarez and the Church-absorb the bulk of the population. Whence, then, is the soi disant Emperor to derive any considerable support except from foreign bayonets? From all accounts the tide is turning in favor of the Repubc and against the Empire. The last steamer brings authentic reports of Liberal military successes in Northeastern Mexico, and we shall, doubtless, hear more of them. Some of the chiefs who forsook the Liberal cause are returning to its support-a pretty sure indication of how the wind is setting.

That Maximilian is losing confidence in his not long ago he gave official notice of the repudiation of his renunciation of his rights as an heir to the throne of Austria which he had made before setting out for Mexico. It is also stated as a significant little item that he has recently had his chateau at Miramar repaired and put in order, though an English paper says that this has been done in order to let it, which some people perhaps may believe. From all this it appears to us that the Monroe

loctrine, so as far as Mexico is concerned, is in a fair way to vindicate itself without giving our Government any trouble in the premises. It is true that the Empire has been recognized by the most powerful governments of Europe, but if it be overthrown and the Emperor expelled by the popular party, we don't suppose they are going to enter into another holy, or rather unholy, alliance for the purpose of reestablishing it. England, it is quite certain, will take no part in such a work. The Empire is | many of them being shot down as they ran. none of her creation; and, if reports speak tru-Napoleon has already failed to secure her pledge to-co-operate with him in guaranteeing the existence and independence of Maximilian's Government. The practice of England has been squad of the graybacks, who had been out forto recognize de facto governments without reof a mighty people. The whole nation rises to gard to the means by which they may have been established. Hence, she recognized the French Empire, and this new Mexican Empire We do not share the apprehension now occasionally expressed that our returning soldiers will bring from the army into the walks of civil life a moral pestilence not less to be dreaded war to re-establish it, to recognize the government of the state of than the scourge of war itself. The demoraliz- ment that might succeed it. This, we make no from their pursuers and went home. The may stion, she would pro the inauguration of such government should be the work of the Mexican people themselves. To what extent Louis Napoleon will continue to prop up his tottering protege remains to be

. His Mexican policy has been severely at-

He never would have ventured upon it if he had

not felt quite sure of the success of the attempt

to divide the American Union. That he had entire confidence in that success is unquestiona-Otherwise, he never would have held the language he did in his letter to General Forey when the French forces first invaded Mexico. Now that the American question has been settled, and against his wishes, his Mexican scheme will assume a very different aspect, and involve n order fully to carry it out, vastly more serious consequences than any he ever anticipated. We cline to the opinion that he will find reasons of State as plenty as blackberries in June for thinking it highly expedient to let the "Latin race" and other matters in Mexico take care of themselves-which they will no doubt be glad o do without his kind assistance. We don't uppose he will like emigration to Mexico from the United States, but he will have to grin and bear it, we fear, as best he may. We don't think the United States Government will intervene in Mexico unless there should be intervention from another quarter. In that case it might. We don't believe, either, that it will ration to that country from this, unless in the ontingency supposed, although, in our judgment, it would have a perfect right to do this upon the application to this end of the recognized Government of Mexico, and that no na ion would have any right whatever in law or equity to complain of it. American citizens, owever, are free to emigrate peaceably to any ountry in the world. Their motives in going the Government has no right to inquire into. They are none of its business. If the government of the country to which they go does not object, nobody has any right to. But, in the resent case, wouldn't Maximilian? We don't snow Maximilian. We have never recognized him as the ruler of Mexico any more than of Ireland or Dahomey. He could make, therefore, no legal or just objection. He has no right to be in Mexico himself. He is an invader, usurper. The election, so called, from which

he pretends to derive his authority, was a mockery and a fraud. As the recognized authorities of Mexico wish American emigration, if Maximilian objects, he will have to prevent it by force. In doing this, e will doubtless succeed splendidly!

stamped envelopes are furnished by the Government. A schedule of prices, considerably reduced, has just been issued by the Postoffice Department, by which we learn that a package of twenty-five stamped envelopes, of letter size, may be purchased for eighty-seven cents, making the actual cost of the envelopes, deducting postage, but twelve cents, or less than half a cent a piece. Envelopes of note size are furnished at two cents less a package. The Department also issues stamped two-cent envelopes, designed for drop-letters and circulars, he price of which is \$2 32 per hundred, being at the rate of thirty-two cents for the hundred envelopes, or something more than three envelopes for one cent. These envelopes, of letter and note size, are of superior quality, being made of firm paper and smooth finish. The circular envelopes are of ordinary quality, but News have recovered from their treason but not not gummed. Newspaper wrappers, so convenient for use in the sending of transient papers, are likewise sold out at the low rate of \$2 18 per hundred, making the real expense of the wrappers but eighteen cents, or less than one cent for five wrappers. There is another interesting point in the new arrangement. Any bank, mercantile house, or other concern or person, who desires his or their businesss eard, with a request to return if not called for, printed on the letter envelopes, can have it done without additional charge if ordered in quantities of one thousand or more.

> The leading rebels seeing how bad their cause looks at home are anxious to go and see Twenty-five rebel deserters reported at the vost Marshal's office yesterday in compliance

with General Orders No. 4.

Next Friday is the day appointed for the xecution of Bowles, Horsey, and Milligan at ndianapolis, convicted of treason. We have MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE -A Washington despatch says the President will not

o doubt at all of their guitt. As members of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, they have ing been doing everything in their power to aralyze the Federal Government and promote ne success of the rebellion. We say nothng as to the members of the Order in general, but the treason of the three condemned persons undoubtedly been established by specific and irresistible testimony.

If President Lincoln were alive, these men, i nearly certain, would not be hung. Several applications were made to him, after their conriction and sentence, to issue an order for their xecution, but he postponed it again and again. His heart throbbed mercy and humanity. He would have let the criminals remain where they are for a time, and then either released them or commuted their punishment. But President the Republic under Juarez, which took place Johnson has quite as much faith in justice as in mercy, if not a little more. He promptly issued the order of execution, and there will be neither ardon nor reprieve.

What we chiefly regret in connection with this sad business is that the trial of Bowles, Horsey, and Milligan was not before a jury instead of a Military Commission. In our opinion, a plain and most important provision in the Constitution of the United States is, in their case, violated, and the example may have conquences that most of our people do not foresee. It may be said that disloyal men are so numerous in that part of Indiana where the trial took place, and so blended and intermingled with the whole mass of the population, that a conviction by the unanimous verdict of a jury would have been impossible, however e nclusive the evidence of guilt might have been. This may be true, and probably it is, but certainly it would be better that three very great riminals, or a dozen, or a score should escape than that the Constitution, the great charter of the nation's liberty, should be wounded in a vital part.

The Chicago Journal as we said vester ay, proposes that the authorities of the differnt States shall at once declare that the Conederate uniform be henceforth the garb of all envicts sentenced to the State penitentiaries or ordinary crimes, and that the uniform worn Confederate officers be that for criminals of higher grade, according to degree.

We do not question the Chicago paper's pariotism, but no paper could easily put forth a more unpatriotic recommendation. If we want peace, peace not only between the two sections t throughout both sections, let us endeavor o promote it. Let us soothe and mollify instead of taunting and exasperating. If we do not wish to eat of the fruits of bitterness forever, let us not sow its seeds. To adopt the Confederate uniform as the garb of our penitentiary convicts. making the uniform of the higher grades of Confederate officers the garb of the higher grades own success seems apparent from the fact that of convicts, would be a standing and mortal insult to many who have returned and will return among us, and with whom, if we have any regard for the interests and morals of society and the principles of Christianity, we should desire live in all harmony and good will. The putting forth of such a proposition is an

> utrage, and its adoption would be a foolish and fiend ish atrocity. Fight.-About a week ago, a party of scouts om Department Headquarters in Chattanooga went down into Alabama, a distance of seventyfive miles from that city. On Sunday last, at a place called Besson's Gap, on Lookout Mounain, in Will's Valley, the scouts discovered a number of horses grazing in a field. After reonnoitring the ground, they found the owners f the horses, who were scattered around under the trees, some asleep, and some cleaning their arms. With a sudden charge they dashed in among the rebels, who took to their heels, Gathering up the horses and saddling them, the and started off to scout through the adjacent country. Every few miles they would meet a aging, and quite a number of them were dis-

couts broke the arms of the vanquished rebs, posed of. Late in the afternoon the scouts stopped to rest and feed, when they were attacked by a large party of the rebels under the Chattanooga Gazette says no correct estimate can be made of the loss of the rebs, but it is thought that ten or twelve of them were killed.

closed, but, as the big fighting is all over, we tacked at home, and never was very popular. are very sorry when we see accounts of the destruction of railroads, provisions, and other property in the South by Federal forces. It seems a pity, a very great pity, that this kind of work should not stop at once and altogether. There is no longer any purpose of war that it can accomplish. It can only inflict additional misery upon a people no longer in arms and already afflicted almost beyond the power of uman endurance. We should, if possible, feed the inhabitants of the fearfully desolated region, and not destroy

the little and very inadequate means of subsistnce left to them. Certainly the time is at hand, if it has not already come, when all true men and women, wherever their dwellingplaces may be, will mourn as earnestly over the estitution of the South as they would over a imilar destitution in that section if there had never been a rebellion. Let the present be shaped with some little reference to the near uture. Let the wild Spirit of Destruction fling away his torch and rest him from his work. Beverly Tucker and Geo. N. Sanders of

ered in a newspaper letter to come a short way into the United States to a point near the Canaccurage, or even permit, any armed emi- ada line thronged with rebel sympathizers if the Federal Government, in case of their not eier convicted, extended an amnesty to them. But we guess they wouldn't have come without Governmental guarantee of safety even if convicted. These gentlemen, who boasted of their readiness to come to the United States, haven't ven dared to remain in Canada, but fled-"the Lord knows where." A communication was received at Co'onel

Dill's office yesterday from Henderson, Ky., asking upon what terms Captain Davidson, of Forrest's command, with thirteen men, would be permitted to surrender. The Provost Marshal-General informed them that they should be forwarded to this office to take the oath; and that they might retain such equipments as they had in their possession.

Gen. Speed S. Fry has been nominated as a andidate for Congress in the Ashland District He is an able and true man, having served the country with distinction during the war, and the chances are that he will be elected by a handsome majority. If the authors of letters denouncing ou

tuff than just enough to ascertain its character, they must be as big fools as we should be if their supposition were true. The machinery of the rebellion is at a ead stop. All the oil wells in Pennsylvania

ourse suppose that we read any more of their

ouldn't furnish lubrication enough to make it Those who were "wedded to secession we found that they had a very mean wife We guess that most of them are glad she is

A Memphis paper calls the guerilla Forst "one of the big guns of the rebellion." Whether he is a gun or not, he is a son of one. We ought to be able to retain the soil of what was called the Southern Confederacy, for ve have a good many strong holds upon it.

The venerable Millard Fillmore was in early life a tailor, and he is now as true to principle as the needle—to a pantaloon.

Secretary Seward is able to dictate every lay the foreign despatches of Mr. Hunter. THE BANISHED REBELS.—The Provost Mar-

shal General of this Department is daily receiving petitions from rebels who were ordered north of the Ohio river and to remain during the war. Many are under the impression that the war is ended, and desire to return to their native soil. The following is the reply to one of the petitions sent to Col. Dill: It will be necessary to show by whose coder the parties were sent over the river, and whether the oath requires them to remain dur-ing the war, and that they have sufficient means to take them to their homes. Oaths and

neans to take the total normal house. Others are the may have should be ent with the communication requesting pensission to return. When the oath taken repuires them to remain during the war they can in during the war they canNULLIFICATION AND RESELLION-COR-RESPONDENCE OF ROBERT Y. HAYNE IN 1833-SECRET CIRCULARS.

We print below three documents which throw singular light upon the great conspiracy against the Union. The first "circular" was a printed letter, sent secretly to persons who were in the disunion plot which General Jackson crushed in 1883. The two letters which follow were apparently written by a New York merchant. All three were picked up in Charleston, and are from the correspondence of Robert Y. Hayne, at that time Governor of South Car-

THE DISUNION PLOT OF 1833. [Circular.] CHARBESTON, January, 1833.

You will, on receiving this letter, immediatery take the proper measures for the pur-pose of ascertaining at what points depots of provisions, say of corn, fodder, and bacon, can be established on the main roads leading through our district, at suitable stations, say from thir ty to forty miles apart. Looking to the event of a possible call for troops of every description, and especially of mounted men, in a sudden emergency, you will ascertain the routes by which they could most conveniently pass through your respective districts, and the proper points at which they may put up after the usual day's march. Having settled this, the next point will be to inquire whether there are any persons at or near those points who would undertake, on terms to be stipulated, to furnish corn, fedder, and meat. In what quantities, and at what notice. It is desirable that this argument should be effected, so as to enable us y to forty miles apart. Looking to the event and at what notice. It is desirable that this arragement should be effected, so as to enable us to command an adequate supply in the event of its being wanted, without actually making purchases at present. If this be impracticable, however, you must then see on what terms purchases can be effected, where and in what manner the articles can be deposited and taken care of

care of

I will here give you a general outline of my
scheme. I will suppose three great routes to be
marked out from the mountains toward the sea
one leading from Laurensville, through New
bury to Columbia; another from Yorkville and
Union by Winnsboro and Chesterville to Co
lumbia; and the third from Pendleton through
Abbeville and Edgefield, Barnwell and Colleton,
Charleston, Along these routed described. have to be established at intervals of thirty or forty miles, besides separate depots at Camden and some other places. From Columbia these stations would be necessary along the states good to Charleston. But one other route would then, perhaps, be necessary to be provided for beginning at Darlington Court-house, and end ing at Georgetown, one station to be at Kings-tree, and another at Lynch's Creek. From all other places some one of these stati be struck. I present this imperiect outline merely to give you some idea of my general scheme. Your particular attention will of course be directed to your own district, and it vou find it necessary you may call in my aids from the adjoining districts, and such staff officer that the struck of the struck of the struck. cers as you may think proper, and consult with them as to the best method of connecting th districts by some general plan, and favor m with the results. Another object to which I would call your

Another object to which I would call your early and particular attention is the STATE OF THE ARMS, public and private, in the hands of the men Great numbers have been issued from time to time, especially within a year past. I wish to know how many of them may be relied on in the event of actual service. For this purpose it must be ascertained from actual inspection or otherwise, how many men in each company have muskets, rifles, or other arms fit for use; and any unfit for use must be repaired. The latter must be collected together and repaired, if it can be effected in your neighborhood, and if not, they must be boxed up and sent to Charlestor; when, after being repaired at the public expense, they will be returned to the companies to which they may belong. To execute the arduous, responsible, and difficult duties imposed by this order, you are authorized to call to your assistance all the officers of the staff within your district, and if further assistance is wanted, additional officers will be appointed. The travelling expenses of yourself pointed. The travelling expenses of yourself and such officers as you may employ in this business will be paid You will issue the necessary orders in my name, cou self as aid-de-camp, to all officers within your strict, urging them to do whatever you may d necessary to the prompt and effectual exe-tion of this order. You will, when convepient, call upon the brigadiers or major-gene

them. I am, very respectfully, &c.

N. B.—I annex the form of three orders which
you may find it necessary to extend to enable
you to accomplish the objects we have in view You no accomplish the object think proper, and You may modify them as you think proper, and ne must be sent to me.

HEADQUARTERS, CHARLESTON, Jan. 5, 1833. By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

————, Aid-de-Camp.

(No. 2.)

*A complete roster of all the STAPP OFFICERS in you district is wanted. Vacancies to be noted.

(No. 3.) (No. 3.)

Lieutenant-Colonel — (here rame the officer-and his rank).—will forthwith proceed to—(here state the object)—his necessary travelling expenses, while actually enzaged in the execution of this order, will, if required, he processes the continuous continuous of the commander-in-chief in Charleston.

By order of the commander-in-chief, Aid-de-Camp.

K. H. FISH TO GOVERNOR HAYNE. [Copy.] New York, January 21, 1833.

New York, January 21, 1833.

His Excellency Robert Y. Hayne:
Sur: Permit me, without making any other apology than the urgency of the case, to address your Excellency relative to the existing and increasing differences between the General Government and that of the enlightened and patriotic State over which you have the honor to preside. I would premise my remarks, however, by the assurance that the congeniality of spirit herein manifested is not mushroom growth, having been for years the admirer and defender of your political character against those who were so entirely devoted to your opponents as to apparently lose sight of their country's glory in their zeal to advance certain individuals. I will merely state that my time and energies have been chiefly devoted to the leading branches, or rather roots, of our national prosperity, agricultane and commerce; and have, therefore, taken little active part in our political affairs, further than to keep a vigilant eye upon the abuses of our free institutions. I claim my parentage from one of the old heroes of Monmouth, whose name and spirit I inherit; his sword (in the use of which I am scientifically skilled) I have not yet been enabled to pessess myself of, but hope to do so should it become necessary for the defence of national liberty; when I shall authorize you, my honored sir, to command my services, together with my influence in this community—provided your State will delay the enforcement of her ordinances for sixty or ninety days, or until the effect of the memorial, of which I herewith in-His Excellency Robert Y. Hayne:

nances for sixty or ninety days, or until the effect of the memorial, of which I herewith inclose you a copy, shall be fully ascertained. On the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," I suggested this plan to some of our chief commercial houses, and have the pleasare to assure you, sir, it has met their almost universal approphation, as also that of our Mayor. versal approbation, as also that of our Mayor, Colonel Monroe, and several of the most influential civil authorities of this city. It was com menced on the 1st instant, but owing to sundry alterations made to enlist in its favor the comthe sinews of war is almost unlimited, it has been delayed beyond our wish, but will be for-warded without delay as soon as the names of

been delayed beyond our wish, but will be forwarded without delay as soon as the names of the prominent commercial houses can be obtained without exciting the opposite party. You will therefore perceive the propriety of our request to delay enforcing your ordinances during the present session, that our Pharaohmay have no rational plea for the exercise of arbitrary power—that most deformed feature in a paternal government. I have been sided mainly in the draft of the memorial by a worthy member of the Society of Clucinnatus, who, having spent a winter in Washington, is a warm admirer of those commanding power of oratory so eminently your own; and I trust his capacity for some important public station will be herein manifested to the discernment of his fellow-citizens. Permit me further to recark that in passing this day two of the recraiting stations in this city, not a solitary individual was to be seen (save the officer of each), and although many blustering remarks are made by such as seldom go further than serves their private ends, unless I have much mistaken the spirit of my fellow-citizens, many of them would sooner use their swords to suppress tyranny than in the fruitless attempt with them to hew out high-souled and enlightened Republicans. And now, honored sir, in the hope and prayer that the next anniversary of our Nation.

And now, honored sir, in the hope and prayer that the next anniversary of our National Independence may find us a free, enlightened

Your very obedient se KENNETH H. FISH. K. H. FISH TO GOVERNOR HAYNE.

New York, Jan. 28, 1833.

and happy people, I have the honor to subscribe

vering copy of a memorial to the Senate and of Representatives, prepared specially to efforts of your State in the cause of na-

tional liberty, and promotion of such political doctrines as I believe to be for the welfare of our common country. We are waiting the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce, but shall forward it without, unless that is speedily obtained and obtained. And now permit me to urge your Excellency to use every effort to delay hostifities with the General Government at least three to four months; some of the prominent arguments for which I will briefly state: 1st. I should tope it was foreign from the views of either party to exterminate the other. 2d. It is generally admitted that a trading business comthe merchants of your State a fair opportunity to replenish their stocks for the spring business, advising them privately to obtain a credit on as large a part as would be consistent with mercanfie opinions, which, be assæred, is no small consideration. 3d. 3t would bring you to a season of the year when very few of our Northern warriors would venture a Southern campaign; and, finally, a judicious negotiation conducted by come of your stetement of the Maduetted by come of your stetement of the state of the

paign; and, finally, a judicious negotistion conducted by some of your statesmen other than Mr. Calhoun (against whom, you are probably aware, there are strong prejudices in the minds of many), would probably enable your state to get remneration for her interest in the public lands, provided she is driven to the necessity to secede from the Union, which, however, we presume, will be avoided, provided her honor will permit. Let me again remind you of the maxim, "The better part of valor is discretion." Your excellency will please recollect that citizens of a northern latitude seldom lack the former, although the latter may for a time be lost sight of. Let me advise your excellency to hold free communication with the Executives of Virginia, Georgia, and such other States as by local position are similarly affected with your own, and, in short, to keep close to the political principles of the immortal Jefferson, and in any or all honorable means of redress please command the services of, sir, your obedient servant, KENNETH H. FISH.

N. B. I think the warlike spirit manifested at Washington amongst the representatives, although disgraceful to the country, will prove beneficial to your cause, as it will show to men of discernment how totally unfa such men are to make laws for an enlightened people. Please recollect that the findux of enterprising foreigners in this city will enable me to render you especial aid, provided our government should presumptuously attempt to enforce arbitrary laws on a part of their own body. Let me arain was considered and the semice of the production of the resumptuously attempt to enforce arbitrary laws on a part of their own body. Let me arain was considered and the provention of the resumptuously attempt to enforce arbitrary laws on a part of their own body. Let me arain and the provention of the control of the provention of ted by some of your states

pecial aid, provided our government should presumptuously attempt to enforce arbitrary laws on a part of their own body. Let me again naws on a part of their own body. Let me again entreat you to be firm in your righteous cause, but delay active collision until you shall be more strengthened. Recollect the example of our venerated Washington when contending with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, and may his triumpitant success crown your efforts.

efforts.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. H. FISH.

WASHINGTON, May 10. The New York Tribune's special says the anguine expectations of the capture of Jeff avis are not indulged in to any very great exent by intelligent army officers. The Governeent is making every effort possible for his apture and may succeed, but it is thought that access will be the result of accident and the fi lity of the contrabands rather than any as hite population.

The trial of the assassins and conspirator.

was resumed to-day in the large room adjoin the old penitentiary, in which the prisoners, confined, assembling at 11 o'clock, and rema-ing in session till 3 o'clock. Harrold was in the case, and considerable testimony was taken in the case, and gratifying progress made. Testimony has been or will be offered showing that Harrold went to Canada and conferred with the rebels about the assassination of Mincoln. Since Booth's ing that marroid went to Canada and conferred with the rebels about the assessination of Mr. Lincoln. Since Booth's return from there Mrs. Surratt, who seems to have been one of the chief instigators and participants, is kept closely guarned, who is very defiant and unrelenting. Her daughters do not seem to have been implicated, and will be kept and called on as witnesses. One of them is very sick, and is reported to have poisoned herself.

It is positively known that Surratt is in Canada, and there is little doubt that he will soon be taken. The commission sits with closed doors, but it is believed that the Secretary of War will send an abstract of the trial to Gon. Dix, after the manner of his war reports.

Fred Stone has undertaken the defence of Dr. Mudd who set Booth's leg. Cox is charged with entertaining and concealing Booth, Harrold, and Jones, and with ferrying them across

old, and Jones, and with ferrying them across e river. All the volunteer cavalry whose terms expire prior to October 1st will be mustered out Traymaster-General is ordered to make implicate payment to men discharged. Thirty-eight

The great features are that the State of Virates Government were simply suspended thin her borders, and are now put in operaebel State governments are recognized, and hat Governor Pierpont and the loyal Legislae of Virginia is made the nucleus of the or

re of Virginia is more than its post of the state government.

New York, May 11. Wm. Lloyd Garrison has resigned his post as sident of the Anti-Slavery Society, and Wenlell Phillips has been selected to fill his place Special to the Herald from Washington 100 ays: Virginia has been divided into four dis-nicts, and the Secretary of the Treasury has lineady appointed the requisite number of as-essors and collectors.

An order has been issued to muster ont all ioldiers whose term of service expires on or before the 31st instant.

The Herald says that the Mexican emigration incree continues unabated. Several new offices have been opened in this city, Brooklyn, Washington, and Philadelphia. The return of General Ortega from Washingington is anxiously looked for, as he is expected to bring a definite programme of proceedings.

Washington, May 10.

to bring a definite programme of proceedings.

Washingfron, May 10.

The Times says the State Department will forward by the steamer which sails for Europe from Boston to-morrow, to our Ministers at all leading courts, full particulars of the evidence sgainst Davis and company in the assassination. In addition to this the military authorities have prepared accurate personal descriptions, in landbills and by photographs, of Davis, Sanlers, Cleary, and company, which willibe circulated not only in this country but in Canada and Europe.

and Europe.
General Wilson's cavalry still hold possession
of Western Georgia, including Macon and Atlanta. His operations were not materially affected by Sherman and Johnston's armistice. New York, May 10.

New York, May 10.

The steamer Asia brings the following:
The Common Council of London, the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, and public bodies in various parts of England have adopted resolutions of sympathy and indignation. Large numbers of Germans in London also presented an address to Mr. Adams, our Minister in London, at a call of the people on the 27th to give expression to their sentiments, at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, who sent a message to the meeting, which adjourned to the 1st of May.

The Times of the 27th says: It is not using language at hyperbole in describing the prevailing manifestations of feeling as unexampled. President Lincoln was only chief of a foreign State, with which we were not unfrequently in diplomatic collision. He might have been regarded as not much more to us than the head of any friendly government, and yet his end has already stirred the feelings of the public to their care.

of any friendly government, and yet his end has already stirred the feelings of the public to their utmost depth. The space of twenty-four hours sufficed to fill the country not only with grief and indignation, but to evokefalmost unprecedented expressions of feeling from constituted

bodies.

It was but on Wednesday that intelligence reached us, and on Thursday the Houses of Lords and Commons, the corporations of London, and the people of our chief manufacturing towns, in public meetings assembled, had recorded their sentiments or expressed their views. In the House of Lords such manifestations was actually made a whiert of remark. The advanced was a support of the support ually made a subject of remark. The ad-sses, which the American people will receive rom us, are expressions of sincere and tected sympathy.

rom us, are expressions of sincere and unar-fected sympathy.

Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, writes to the Index to repel the caluannous as-sertion of Stanton in his letter to Mr. Adams, that the acts were planned and set on foot by the rebel leaders.

HAMILTON, C. W., May 11.

Cornell Jewett, just arrived by the Hibernian from Europe, reached Hamilton yesterday, and published a letter of advice to President John-son.

Under General Thomas's late order, gnerilla organizations are availing themselves of his proclamation, and are coming in rapidly. No formidable body of gnerillas now remain in the State of Tennessee.

New York, May 11.

The Commercial's special says: Secretary Seward hopes to present the new French Minister in person to the President, should he be able to endure this fatigne. He will at any rate give the President's reply to the Minister's speech on presenting his credentials. There will be no departure from the record of neutrality already established, and the fears of complications will not be realized.

plications will not be realized.

The Military Commission for the trial of the assassins is occupied to day hearing the charges against the accused.

ain renewed with increased probabi nant Colonel Joseph M. Murphy, of the the New York regiment, has been dismissed the service of the United States for bad conduct.

The Post's special saye: No counsel has yet appeared for the prisoners in the conspiracy cases. Among the prisoners arraigned yester-

day was Edward Spangler, stage carpenter at Ford's Theatre. General Grant was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War yesterday to give evidence in relation to the negotiations between Sherman and Johnston. General Sherman will

be called before the same commission on Sat urday.
The Post's Washington special says: General

Sherman is now in Richmond. head of the line of his troops ve 14th corps passed through the

elty.
The daily papers are sureed in opposing the The daily papers are exceed in opposing the trial of the assassination exaspirators before a military court with closed doors. Every Post, Commercial, Advertiser, Journal of Commerce, Timer, Tribune, Warld, and Daily News unite in declaring it a violation of the Constitution, unnecessary injudicious, and without jusifier. The Herald alone has not spoken on the subject, but does not defend the action of the WarDepartmant.

The Times Washington special says: On Saturday last a man answering to the description.

The Times Washington special says: On Saturday last a man answering to the description
of Surratt, one of the assessins, was captured
Lear Chambersburg, Pa. He was attempting
to pass as a soldier, and was carrying a bandle
artfully made up. It was found toronsain a
pistol and certain memorancies, evidence implicating him as one of the conspirators. He was
brought to this city. He har beard applicantly
of but three weeks growth. In all other respects he answered to the description of Surratt.

The following despatch was delayed last night
by the condition of the wires:

WASHINGTON, May 101 The commission co The commission convened by special orders No. 216; met at 10 o'clock this meraing, consisting of the following details: Generals B Hunter, L. Wallace, A. V. Kantz; Brigadfer-Generals Howe, R. S. Forrester, J. A. Ekin, T. T. Harris; Col. C. B. Tompkius; Lieu-enant-Colonel D. R. Clendenin, Sth Illinois cavalry; and Gen. Joe Holt, Judge Advocate.

The orders convening the court having here. ad Gen. Joe Holt, Judge Advocate.

The orders convening the court having been cad in the hearing of the prisoners, they were saked if they had any objections to the members of the commission, to which they severally bers of the commission, to which they severally replied that they had none. The commission, Judge Advocate General, Assistant Judge Advocates, and reporters having been duly sworn, the prisoners D. E. Harrold, G. A. Atzerol, L. Payne, M. O. Laughlin, E. Spangler, Samuel Arnold, and Mary E. Surrat were arraigned on the charge and seccification. The prisoners Arnolo, and mary E. Surrat were arraigned on the charge and specification. The prisoners pleaded act guilty. The commission after de-ciding on the rules by which they would be gov-erace, then adjourned to meet on Thursday, May 11th, at 10 A. M.

The land-slide at Algiers, opposite New Oleans, is still increasing, doing immens dange. A good deal of the country has alread undated in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and the crops are being rapidly destroyed.
A convention of Mississippians will be held
on the 5th of June to inaugurate a movement
for the restoration of their State to the Union.
The loyal Mississippians and vicinity will be
represented.

Pight hundred bales of cotton have arrived Eight number onless of cotton have arrived at Memphis from Yazoo-river.

Eight citizens of Memphis, charged with rejoicing over the marder of Mr. Lincoln, have been sentenced by a military commission to from forty days to one year at hard labor. BOSTON, May 11.

Gen. Rosecrans visited the Representati Hall in the State House to-day, and at the cl f the session made a speech, which was as fol-

I perceived in large letters in the newspapers to-day, Gen. Rosecrans is going to raise 25,000 nen to go to Mexico Gen. Rosecrans is not going to do any such thing. Gen. R. thinks the soldiers who have fought this great battle for freedom have done it with more patriotism than ever has been seen before, and he does not think our young men who have distinguished themselves in the annals of time will permit themselves to be misled from their high and honorable course with any erring expedition.

The General further said he had hoyed to see the public opinion directing our young men into the channels of peace, in which he proposed to set an example. There are men who are willing to start something or another whose advance hitherto have not been enough to gratify their amoition, but if you examine the names of those mentioned in advertisements you will find they are third-rate fellows who are not worth a snap, and that our common soldiers were worth dozens of them.

Three cheers were then given for Gen Rosecrans and his army.

Calko, May 11. 1 perceived in large letters in the newspapers

ning of the 9th. A party of soliers had returned to Memphis aft ssful expedition from Colliersville to Byhatia,

The force was composed of 200 men, and was

diate payment to men discharged. Thirty-eight ordinance bureau clerks were discharged to day.

It has been ascertained that prisoners in the Old Capitol, and several other prisons, have been released by subordinate officers. This will be stopped, and none be released except upon orders of the General commanding the Department.

Tumblety, alias Blackburn, has been lodged in the Old Capitol.

Washingrox, May 10.

A special to the New York Times says the executive order of the President patting in operation the suspended functions of the National Government in the State of Virginia was substantially agreed upon at the last Cabinet meeting held by President Lincoln on the day of his death, and at which General Grant was present. bean of A. P. Hill's corps of the army of Virginia. G. C. Tucker, private of the 18th Mississippl, and eight others were also captured. The expedition did not lose a man, and only three horses. Mat Laxten is said to be in t.e.

heighborhood of Holly Springs. He recently murdered two men in the vicinity of Cold Water.

The people between Memphis and Tullahorna were putting in crops, and are most anxious for peace and the restoration of the law and order. It is reported by persons recently from different sections of Northern Mississippi that Forrest's men were not regularly surrendered by him, but were dismissed, and told to go to their kome, and that they have been committing great outrages on the people of Mississippi.

Many clizens have been robbed and many mordered by them. The state of society where bands of these desperadoes travel is said to be dreadful, and the inhabitants earnestly desire the national authorities to put an end to such

the national authorities to put an end to such lisorders.

On the 5th proximo a convention of Missisir plans will be held at Vicksburg and take ateps to pave the way for the restoration of Mississippi to the Union. It is intended by the loyal Mississipians in Memphis to be represent-

loyal Mississipians in Memphis to be represented in the convention.

The Memphis papers publish a call for a
meeting, on the evening or the 11th, of all
loyal Mississippians residing in the city and
vicinity, for the purpose of appointing delegates and to assist in taking such stops as shall
be necessary for co-operation with their loyal
fellow-citizens at home in their patriotic efforts
to restore government to the people of the
State.

to restore government to the people of the State.

The enrolled militia of the district of Memphisexists no longer as an organization, as the necessity of enrolment is gone.

Up to Sunday morning forty bodies have been fished up at the island above Memphis. It was understood that they were to be interred on the island.

The steamer S. B. Yeung had arrived at Memphis from Yazoo river with 800 bales of cotton. Her officers report everything quiet up that stream. They saw plenty of rebels, but they were very friendly.

Gen. Forrest himself paid the Captain a visit, took several horns of whiskey with him, and turnished the Captain with a guard to protect his boats.

The steamer L. M. Kennet informs the Mem phis Press that ten bodies were picked up by the gunboat about twenty-five miles below that He also states that a gentleman named Nich-

He also states that a gentleman named Nichols went from Memphis to Napoleon, taking with him some merchandise. During his sojourn at that place several guerillas came in and robbed him of \$300, after which they held a consultation as to whether they should hang him, and came to the conclusion to ship him on a dug-out, which they did, giving him neither oar nor paddles.

After floating down the river for some distance a gunboat picked him up.

CINCINSATI, May 12.

Thomas Martin, the guerilla, was executed here yes erday.

here yes erday.

Orders for the execution of Bowles, Millegan, and Horsey, are published in this morning's papers. They will be hanged on the 19th instant.

Gov. Pierpont will go to Richmond to establish the State Government this week.

Gen. Meredith has been removed from his command at Paducah at the request of prominent Kentuckians, who thought he had too much sympathy for traitors.

Naw York, May 12.

The Herald's correspondent says Gen. Steele started on an expedition into the interior to assist in pushing up the work begun by Gen. Wilson. He reached Selma on the transport on the 27th uit.

Small parties of rebels, on the way up the river, fired on the boats, but were soon dispersed. We learned that vast quantities of cotton were stored at different places on the route. On reaching Selma shey were informed of the negotiations between Generals Sherman and Johnston, when further hostile operations were supported.

suspended.

The released Union prisoners from Anderson-ville state that in and around the infamous rebel prison pen at that place, there are the graves of over \$5,000 Union soldiers.

Mashviller, May 12.

Major-General Steedman arrived here to-day, en route for Washington, having been invited there by President Johnson to consult as to the best policy to be pursued in the restoration of civil law in Alabama and Georgia.

of civil law in Alabama and Georgia.

Toronto, C. W., May 12.

Brown, alias Hargrave, one of the burglars who robbed the bonding house of Williams, at Pittsburg, April 2d, has been arrested here. Two accomplices of his escaped, but hopes are entertained of securing them also. A complete sett of burglars tools were found, and preparations were made for operations here.

RALKIGH, May 6.

Chief, Justice Charge will ac down the coast to RALEGOR, May 6.
Chief-Justice Chase will go down the coast to
New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi, and
back to Washington. His visit is of a judiciary
character. From him it is ascertained that the
Administration will continue the military rule.

Attorney-General Speed has given his opinion that the appointment of assistant as sors belongs to the President, and not to as sors, as by the act of 1865.

t can be done in two weeks. Leigraphia munication will be resumed in three days, Canby having ordered it repaired.

The ram Cincinnati conveyed four steamers from Selma, having 2 000 bales of cotton aboard, part of which are marked C. S. A. Considerable cotton is still lying at the river landstands and area quantities have been taken into

amentor from along to prevent to being rut by the rebel cavalry.

Sen. Steele's command will return to Mohile. The conflict between the military, State, and y officials is still unsettled, and is likely to main se till another election. The removal Cotton dull; no sales.

New York, May 12. A special to the Commercial from Washing-ton says: Gen. Sherman has arrived here, and is testifying before the Committee on the Con-duct of the War.

The Post's Washington special says: The

The Poer's Washington special says: The official statement of the number of emizr-ants arriving in this country in 1864 was 221,535, of which 199,000 arrived at New York.

The brig Excelsior, from Bermuda, reports that on the day of President Lincoln's funeral all the courts on the island were closed, the dags were at half-mast and draped in mourning, and the public sympathy was universal.

The Tribune's special says: Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, and the Superitendents of the Missouri and Pacific and Alton and Terre-Haute railroads, have been appointed commissioners on the part of the Government to examine and accept the Pacific railroad when its various sections shall have been completed. Secretary Usher is to be the President of the Kansas Branch. President Lincoln had interpreted the law to require but one commissioner.

The steamer Fulton, from Port R syal on the 3th inst., brings Savannah dates to the 8th.

9th inst., brings Savannah dates to the 8th.

The Savannah Herald says the flag of truce boat took up a party to Sisters' Ferry on the 7th, en route for Augusta, meeting the rebel commissioner at Sisters' Ferry. Michler, with a band of desperadoes, is oper-ting in South Carolina. They murder and

der the negroes principally, and a short since Michier narrowly escaped with a bulet fired through his hat by a negro.

The military cemetery near Port Royal consins the remains of about 1,800 Union sol-It is being improved. Richmond Whig of the 11th contains an l account of the visit of the members o stian Commission, accompanied by liers of the 67th Ohio under Captain to the battle field of Cold Harbor and

the burial of the bodies of four hundred of our men found exposed.
Sheridan's cavairy, between 8,000 and 9,000 strong, passed through Richmond for the North on Wednesday. The portion of Sherman's army of Georgia lying at Manchester was expected to pass through Richmond yesterday.
The Confederate archives have been forwarded to the War Department.

Washinggrow, May 12.

Washington, May 12.
Seven hundred passports were issued by the
State Department during April. The present
month, however, promises a larger number,
three hundred and sixty having been issued up
to last night, the major of which were to
Germans, who propose visiting their homes for
the purpose of prevailing upon their friends to
return with them, and avail themselves of the
fine opportunities soon to be presented at the
South for improving their condition.

The steamship St. Mary's, sunk in Mobile
bay, has been raised, and will be immediately
repaired. The iron-clads Milwaukle and Osage Washington, May 12.

are hopeless wrecks.

At the instance of rebel officers, who say that
they cannot govern their men, Gen. Washburn
has established military posts at Holly Springs and Grenada for the protection of the people Cotton is arriving freely.

San Francisco, May 12,

Several more companies of California volun-eers have been ordered to Arizona. In anticipation of the arrival of various armies at Alexandria and Washington, a large amount of supplies of all kinds has been despatched from here. A fleet of thirty forage and ten commissary vessels sailed from here yesterday and to-day. FORTEESS MONROE, May 11.

WASHINGTON, May 12. The advrnce of the Army of the Potomac ar rived near Alexandria to day. General Meadereached Washington this morning. He has established headquarters at a fort two miles for m Alexandria.

The 5th corps was passing through Fairfax to-day, and will encamp between Arlington and

Dwight's division, of Wilcox's corps, was re viewed this evening near Fort Bunker Hill, north of the city. This command is composed of the brigades of Generals Beall, Davis, and

General Howard, commander of the Army of the Tennessee, is in the city; also Gen Blair, frem Sherman's army.

Gen. Breckwith, Commissary-in-chief of Sher-

man's army, has reached Alexandria.

The reporters for rhe press were to-day again unsuccessful in their application for admission to the court engaged in the trial of the assassias. It is believed that some arrangement has been made for the publication of such testimony

duced from one's income on making his return. This rule is applicable not only to property returns, but to property occupied by tax payers. For instance, if the total repairs for five years have been five hundred dollars, the deductions for this year cannot exceed one hundred dollars, although the expenditures may be greater. Permanent improvements or improvements

Wilmington, where several citizens from erent parts of the State meet him for consultation. The temper of the masses in North Carolina is as yet unchanged. The aristocratic and rebel class are as haughty, exacting, unabdued, and, if possible, more devilish than hey ever were. They act as if the surrender of

to particular consideration therefor cribes the arrival of the Army of the Te and divisions of the corps passed throng city their excellent marching, elasticity of city their excellent marching, elasticity of step, and fine appearance was the subject of remark of every one who witnessed them. Every man was in his proper place, and the different regiments were well closed up. The men looked as fresh as when they started from Raleigh, and were in excellent spirits at the prospects of an early return home. There are but few regiments in the command who have not marched over six thousand miles since their first calistment and muster in.

over six thousand miles since their first enlistment and muster in.

The flags which the different regiments and
brigades carried were tattered and ragged in
appearance, and told unmistakably of every
hard-fought battle.

Bishop Johns, of the Diocese of Virginia, has
issued a letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, instructing them to resume the form of
prayer in use before the rebellion, and expresses the hope that the resumed civil relations
may be happily maintained, and redound to the
glory of God, and the temporal and spiritual
welfare of the nation.

New York, May 12.

Despatches from Greensboro, N. C., announce
that Captain Myers, an ordinance officer detailed to receipt for the guns, &c., received by us
from Johnston, states that he has received nearly bine thousand stands of arms. He thinks

ed to receipt for the guns, &c., received by use from Johnston, states that he has received near-ity bine thousand stands of arms. He thinks he will be able to gather up a few more. He probably receive nearly one hundred and fifty cannon. That portion of the army which would not surrender, left at once with their arms, taking their horses and equipments. It

Washington, May 12. Washington, May 12.

Whig of yesterday has the following items: The Confederate archieves, documents, and other writings appertaining to the Confederate Government have been packed and sent to Washington. They filled ninctyone boxes, and were addressed to Assistant Secretary of war Doud.

The Whig also savs all the railroads centering here are in operation some distance from the confederate for the conf

re are in operation some distance from y, with the exception of York river road. The Petersburg Road is running through r the direction of the United States Military and the control of the United States Military and the St tailroad establishment. The Danville Road is unning under the same superintendence as far is Burksville, and between that point and Dan ille under the management of the railroad com-any.

The Central has run trains out to Brempay The Central has run trains out to Brempay Station about forty-five miles, and this company, it is understood, are managing their road and repairing it as rapidly as possible with a view to an early resumption of business throughout its entire extent to Washington via the Orange and Alexandria road.

The Fredericksburg road is running to 8 uth Anna, and construction parties are at work beyond there to Fredericksburg, to which point the company will very soon be prepared to operate the line.

It is anticipated, however, that the Government will make use of this line for a direct communication with Washington, to accomplish which it will doubtless have to reconstruct that

tion of that line from Fredericksburg to Ac-

Gen. Frank Blair, of the 17th corps, and Gen. Howard, of the Army of Tennessee, came up to day to Washington from the advance of Sac

rview with Gen. Sherman he is spoken of as aving been quite wrathful at the press for their comments on his truce with Johston, and it of his course.

The loyal State Government of Virginia will be inangurated at Richmond next week. Gov Pierpont will at once commence the work of

ing the civil authority. nd will take possession of the executive bui ings at once.
The Post-office department is busily engaged

ght. Sherman's veterans will probably reach he

Sucrimins vectoris with producty reach here to-morrow, as they are but a few miles from Alexandria. The grand review will not take place before June. President Johnson, who was quite sick at one time this week, is quite restored to health.

The 25th (colored) corps, it is said, is going to Texas.

to Texas.

Ngw York, May 13.

The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent furnishes some important intelligence. The news of the national triumphs in this country afforded vast encouragement to the adherents, A number of victories over the imperialists

A number of victories over the imperialists have recently been gained, and a new spirit seems to have been infused into the Republican armies. The report of the capture by them of Saltillo and Monterey is confirmed, and there were rumors that they had also taken Matamoras. These events restore nearly the whole of northern Mexico to the authority of Juarez. Several other Republican successes have been achieved. The Imperialists were as much also mediated as the Liberals were encouraged by the suppression of our robellion, owing to fear regarding the enforcement of the Montoe doctrine, and had put a stop to the expedition to the Northern Mexican States, and to a project of fortifying the Northern frontier, and II.000 Imperial troops had been discharged from the capital for Matimnas.

President Jaurez was at Cluynosha surrounded by all his officers of Government, and with a large army loyal to his cause. Maximilian was a tour through the country in the discretized Vera Cury

ilian was a tour through the country in the direction of Vera Cruz.

United States Ex Senator Gwynn had reestructions, it was reported, in relation to conis Napoleon's schemes in Sonora and Saltillo. The Herald's Richmond correspondent of the says, that, although it was reported that would be a grand review of Sherman's Generals Sherman and Halleck, generated, it is understood, by the proceedings of the latter in cuntermanding the orders of the former to his ubordinates during the truce with Johnston.

The Herald's Nassau correspondence datails.

subordinates during the truce with Johnston.

The Herald's Nassau correspondence details a visit to the robel ram Stonewall. When the officers were told of the surrender of Johnston and Lee they admitted that their vessel had been brought out too late.

It was intended especially to break blockaders, and then would make sad havoc among our wooden vessels, though she has crossed the Atlantic. The chief engineer let out that he would as soon go to sea in a coffin. Her decks were flooded half the time. Another officer claimed that she behaved like a duck.

She was to leave Nassau on the 7th—it was believed for Galveston. Others said she had a more important destination on the American coast. Our fleet at Key West has been notified of her presence. Nassau has lost all its activof her presence. Nassau has lost all its activ

The rebel murderers Parr, Locke, and Braine, who took part in the steamer Chesapeake af-fair, are there wandering about in gray uniorm.

The Stonewall captured and bounded the ark New Light, from Baltimore, on her way

to Nassau.

A special to the Times from Washington of

A special to the Times from Washington of he 12th says: he Mexican emigration basices here attracts little or no attention.

President Johnson and several members of he Cabinet visited Secretary Seward to day, he Secretary hoped to be at his office next week. Grant, to-day, paid to the Central Pacice Railroad Company one and a half million of ollars, being the first installment due on the ompletion of the first section of thirty miles. Another section will soon be completed. The favy department has made arrangements to ive the Stonewall a warm reception should a attempt operations on our coast. It is beeved, however, that her commander will bandon her enterprise now that the rebellion as collapsed.

s collapsed. The Tribune's Raleigh correspondent says that , and indeed are more haughty and if possible, more devilish than they ever were, one would think we were the subjugated and

A special to the Tribune from Washington, of the 12th, says Gen Sherman refused to see H leck when he called see him, though the lat called to explain and apologize for the language he had used in his despatches to Mr. Stanton. ne nad used in his despatches to Mr. Stanton, General Sherman has heretofore been about the oldest friend and defendant Gen. Halleck had among the officers of the army. Grant said to-day he was in daily expectation of hearing of the surrender of Kirby Smith. He has been officially notified that Smith was

Gen. Sherman telegraphs that he will remain with his troops, and march with them to Alex-

How long it may be necessary to maintain New York press are swollen into a torrent

portance as to convincingly establish the pro-priety of this very alternative. The lives of some of the witnesses depend upon this regu-lation, and we feel free in saying that none were more conscious of its necessity than the wit-nesses themselves, most of whom are honorable, intelligent, and patriotic citizens.

New York, May 13.

The steamer Liberty brings Havana dates of the 8th inst., and Vera Cruz to the 2d, which confirm the reported capture of Saltillo and Monterey by the Liberals. It is reported that Juarez would establish his capital at Monterey. Maximilian on reaching Corespondence of the imilian on reaching Orozabo heard of the all of Richmond, and the capitulation of Lee.
Whereupon he hastened back to Mexico, and
lespatched to his Chief of Cabinet, Mr. Lyon, to

Mexico on the 19th ult.

The English Railroad Company have sold a portion of their road from Vera Cruz to Mexico to a French company. This gives France an-other claim on Mexico, and combines English and French interests.

W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor: Three per cent fee on goods going to insurrectionary States is abolished. Such transportation is hereafter free. HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasary. OUTRAGE .- W. F. Stuttz was arrested in Nasheral Thomas, for committing, with two others, a horrible outrage upon a lady near Clifton, Tennessee. It seems that Stuttz, in company with Thomas Brewer and Thomas Keddy, went to the lady's house and demanded money, but not getting it, ticd her, and ravished her as she oung in the air. They went to several houses in the neighborhood and committed rape upon the defenceless women. Stuttz was arrested in Nashville by Capt. Lovejoy, Assistant Chief of City Patrol Guards. They all belonged to the Federal army.

"extremes always meet." When and where have a bullet through each separate bone and bowel in his body. ing?

We apprehend that the Clerk of the arms, ammunition, horses, mules, and live weather won't live long. He has water on the stock have been rescinded by the War Department.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865.

Jeff Davis has succumbed to the force of ircumstances. He has a pretty long head, bu ais legs havn't proved long enough for his exirencies. He is caught, caught and carried off he impersonation of the Confederacy is in durance vile." Always iron-hearted, be is robably now, though we hope not, ironthrough grates and isn't grateful. He has Tankee keepers-white ones, we hope. The Southern eagle, plucked by Northern harpies is "nibbling in his parrow cage," unforgetful of the time when he swept like a winged storm through the lurid atmosphere of the rebellion, frightening thousands of inferior birds to their

We do not desire to speak tauntingly of Jeff Davis when the evil days have come upon him. He is a prisoner, but so were Napoleon, Richard of the Lion Heart, and many other Kings and Heroes. We have felt no exultation at his errest. But for the suspicion of his connection with the late horrid drama of blood at Washing ton, we could almost have wished that he might scape his swift pursuers. We are afraid now that his capture and the treatment he is destined to receive will render the restoration of ational harmony much more difficult than it would be if he were upon a foreign shore. Every feeling planted by God in the human eart dictates, that, if he was a party to the inernal conspiracy, his body shall rot and blacken on high in the sun and wind and rain, but we ope and trust that no such devilish crime can be proved on him, and, that no severer measare will be found necessary than his life-long exile from the great and glorious land he ha sought to destroy.

And Mr. Davis ought to consider exile as no punishment at all. We should think that, if not exiled by authority, he would exile himself. aving made to the people of the South a thou sand promises that have been broken, having continually lured them on with hopes and expectations that have been blasted, having held out to them fair-looking fruits that have turned to ashes and bitterness upon their lips, having deceived and led them astray by every wile and stratagem and device that he could invent, having played a leading part in keeping up a war ting in the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of them and the destruction of as many more by pestilence and famine, havbrought upon the whole of his mighty section a desolation that makes it ook like the blackened track of a storm of fire and brimstone, and having at last seen all his mighty armies surrender, his boasted Confedracy stricken down and scattered piece-meal to the howling tempest of war, and himself flyto guard or accompany him in his flight, we should suppose that he would, even if permitted to remain upon the theatre of the horrors he has wrought, choose rather to take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of

We have received a letter giving us an ccount of a speech made at Shelbyville last Monday by the Hon. Aaron K. Harding, candidate for Congress. It is stated that he bitterly deconnecd all Kentuckians who favor the acceptance of the constitutional amendment, naming Governor Bramlette, the Louisville Journal, and others. We have always spoken kindly of Mr. H., but we can stand his bitter or his sour as well as we can his sweet. We care as little for his gall-bladder as if it were a bee's honev-He says that he stands now just where he ood four years ago. Then he is in some important matters four years behind the times. A man that stands ever still, that cannot shape his course to adapt it to the wants and necessities of the rapid and vast changes of such times as we have been and are passing through, is fit for nothing under heaven but to be stuck in the ground for a post or a mile-stone-a post for men to hang their coats on when they strip for the race of improvement, or a milestone by which passers-by may reckon their progress. He is no living, breathing man; he has no more real life in bim than the dead insects that con-

stitute the coral reefs of the ocean. We were against emancipation in Kentucky the same condition of things. Then slavery was a fact, a thing, a reality, a substance; now it is a name, and a most mischievous one. The we and Mr. Harding had been asked four ago whether, in such a condition of affairs as now exists, it would be desirable to cling to the name or shadow or carcass of slavery, we are sure that both would have said emphatically no. The name of slavery can't do the necessary labor in Kentucky, but it can and does keep out those who would. Those who cannot accommodate themselves to the actual state of the nation, but must go on supporting slavery dead because they supported slavery living would perhaps cram bread and butter into the mouth

of a dead child for the reason that they fed it through life. Washington, May 13.

The Chronicle this morning, speaking of the court engaged in the trial of the assassin conspirators, says: The only step which has been taken not in accordance with ordinary trials is, that thus far the court has sat with closed buy the moon "than take the oath. It certainly decrease." Mr. Harding referred to the law to compenseems that he would rather be a dog (perhaps this precaution cannot now be determined, as the word is too harsh) and bay us and Governor twill not be surprising if the complaints of I ramlette, though not moons, than talk to the public like a manly man and keep step to the majestic music of events. Perhaps he couldn't Yesterday the evidence was of so much im- t ke the prescribed oath without perjury, and we believe that he couldn't, for he said in his speech that he "rejoiced to know that a reaction would take place," and that "this policy," meaning the policy of the constitutional amendment. would be put down if it had to be put down b another revolution." It is pretty soon to begin to talk of a second rebellion, but, if Mr. Harding is actually intent upon such a thing, he cannot begin his work teo soon. Let him blow his bugle and unfurl his banner. We don't think that it will take four years to put lown rebellion No. 2, the Aaron K. Harding rebellion. But let Grant, Shermax, and others

despatched to his Chief of Cabinet, Mr. Lyon, to
the United States, who arrived at Havanna in
time to take the Corsica.

There are various reports that Don Jose
Romero Pacheco, ex. Minister of State, died in

Marion on the 19th ult.

be kept on hand by all means for an emertency.

Mr. Harding, the embryo-rebel, the incipient insurrectionist, said, that, if the policy of the constitutional amendment an will be able to probably receive nearly one numerous cannon. That portion of the army which would not surrender, left at once with their arms, taking their horses and equipments. It is stated that they took some of their light arrithers with them. Like an army of locusts, Johnston's men are absorbing everything in the chape of food, horses, and plunder to be found in the country through which they pass.

Gov. Vance left here yesterday for his home in Bancomb county, having failed to obtain Rabinston from Gen. Schofield to return to Rabinston from Gen. Schofield to obtain Rabinston from Gen. Schofield to obtain Rabinston from Gen. Schofield to obtain Rabinston from Gen. Schofield to return to Rabinston from Gen. Schofield to obtain the process of the Schofield to obtain Rabinston from Gen. Schofield to obtain the Governor Rabinston from Gen. Schofield to obtain the Governor Rabinston from Gen. Schofield to obtain the Governor Rabinston from Gen. Schof could be adopted, we might in a few years advise the women of his section to send him a mitted reporters for the first time this morning. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has with the stoppers out," let them on no account

be restrained by the Constitution of the United We want Kentucky to stand right before the world. It is vastly important to her interests and her fame that she be distinctly understood at home and abroad. At present she can hardly understand herself. The name of slavery, ville on Thursday, by command of Major-Gen- though the thing exists not except as a wretched anomaly, a disorganization, a confusion, an amphibious monster, a hermaphrodite, is almost like a wall of fire, excluding the immigration that might soon make her one of the

greatest States upon the continent. It is said that Quantrell, so-called, who was shot through the body by Terrell's men and brought to this city, isn't Quantrell, the fiendlike ruffian who murdered the population of Lawrence, Kansas, but only a fellow that has assumed his name. Yet he deserved his fate. A Our neighbor of the Democrat says that ith miscreant as the Kansas murderer should fellow that would take the name of such a dev-

The orders prohibiting the exportation of

The whole country is curious to know on Jeff Davis and his cabinet are believed at Washington to have had with the sassination of Mr. Lincoln and the attempt on the life of Mr. Seward. If they can be proved guiity of having aided in concocting the plan of urder or of urging or encouraging its execution, every honest man must desire that they shall be caught and hung. We suppose that, whether they are guilty or innocent, there must be some pretty strong testimony against them else the Administration, whilst keeping back the testimony here, would not have sent it to Europe, as they are said to have done, to oprate upon the minds of European govern

Jeff Davis has generally been throughout life

At the Evening Stock Exchange, gold sold 130½; New York Central, 90½; Erie, 76½ Hudson, 231½; Readiné, 92½; Michigan Soutern, 62; Illinois Central, 12½; Pittsburg, 6 Rock Island, 96; Northwestern, 28½; do preierred, 58; Fort Wayne, 94½; Ohio and Missis sippi certificates, 26½; Mariposa, 13. The market was very dull but steady. Gold sold after call at 130. a pestilent politician, but participation in such a horrid plot as that to murder the Federal President and Cabinet is so utterly at variance with all the ideas we have ever had of his character and principles that we cannot but hesitate o recognize even the possibility of it. Several Washington letters, speaking perhaps from onjecture, say that it is fully proved that Davis new at least of the existence of the assassination plot. We cannot doubt that he did. The ramations of the plot were very extensive. It is now known that a large number of persons in the United States and Canada were, either dictly or indirectly, engaged in it, and it is not probable, it is scarcely conceivable, that, existing as it did for months, it was not made known to Jeff Davis, in behalf of whose government and confederacy it was got up. If he knew merely that the conspiracy was on foot but had nothing to do with organizing it or urging or countenancing its execution, many will think that he was entirely excusable in not sending a revelation of the terrible secret to Washington. But it is clearly evident that, if the conspirators mparted their design to him, he must at least have approved or countenanced it, for, if he had not done so, it would assuredly have been abandoned. Men will not risk their lives in doing dreadful work in behalf of a government if they have reason to know or think that its head does

not want the work done. We suppose that the public mind will soon e enlightened in regard to the character of the evidence against Davis and his Cabinet. If they are guilty, probably the world is hardly wide ough to give them security. Nemesis will be upon their track as long as they are able to make tracks.

HORRIELE MASSACRE OF A FAMILY AT BALLY PRINGS, ALA.—The Nashville Dispatch received intelligence night before last of the most diapolical and revolting slaughter of a whole fam-Wilson, two grandsons, sons of Judge Foster, of that State, Mr. Taylor, the overseer, his wife and two daughters, by four bushwhackers a few days ago. They first placed Mr. Wilson over a fire to extort from him his money, and afterwards took him to a spring to drown him, but the poor old man died before they got him to the water. After this they returned to the house and shot Mr. Taylor, one of his daughters, one of the young Fosters, dead. Mrs. Taylor was shot, wounding her mortally. Also her daughter, through the shoulder, and the other young Foster in the arm. He feigned death, and thus caped. The fiends were taken into the house by the family as an act of charity, as they supposed. The military are in pursuit of the mur-

THE REBEL GENERAL WHARTON .- Galveston papers of a late date announce that Maj .- Gen. Wharton, of the rebel army, had been shot by a Colonel Baylor, of the same service. This is General John A. Wharton, of Brazos county, Texas. Wharton entered the service in 1861 as a Captain in Terry's regiment, and as such fought at Munfordville, Ky., on the occasion of Terry's death. He was promoted rapidly, and at Shiloh commanded the regiment as Colonel He was promoted Brigadier-General on that date, and a year or so subsequently (November 10. 1863) was promoted Major-General. He engaged in all of Wheeler's campaigns.

FORREST'S MEN.—It is reported by persons who recently came from different sections of porth Mississippi that Forrest's men were not regularly surrendered by him, but were disfour years ago; we should be against it still in the same condition of things. Then slavery ges on the people of Mississippi. Many citizens have been robbed and many murdered by them. The state of society where bands of thing is dead, and we don't want it left rotting these desperadoes travel is said to be dreadful, or descriptions the North not to take one-half shine to poison God's blessed atmosphere. It early desire Federal authority to put an end to and festering and breeding maggots in the sun- and the inhabitants of the whole country earn-

having occurred in Lawrence county, Tenn., last week, which would seem wholly incredible were not the demon of rebellion in the land.

Two guertillas dragged an old Linkon man sight. last week, which would seem wholly incredible Two guerillas dragged an old Union man eighty years of age out of his house, covered his clothes from head to foot with tar, and set them on in their fiendish work.

Capt. Tucker, of Breckinridge county, who has been Captain of a home guard company for some time, was taken prisoner by Webster's thieving band a few days since, and carried to a place a short distance from Ashfiresburg, on the south side of Green river, and there shot through the head, and left dying. His remains are buried at Mr. Hawkins's place.

Murder near Lavergne.—A citizen dining

n the highway with his son last Tuesday, near Lavergne, was attacked by two deserters from the Federal army, who attempted to rob him. In the scuffle which followed he was shot. He was able to proceed to the house of a physician. where he soon expired. The murderers are be-

ing pursued. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has reeived orders from the Government to provide transportation for fifty thousand men to come West over the road. These are the veterans of

The gold market is weak and dull. The price hows a strong downward tendency after the ubsiding of the last few days' speculations, and the prevailing idea is, ward will be to 125.

Washington, May 13. g idea is, that the next step down-

WASHINGTON, May 18.

A special to the New York Commercial says:
R. M. T. Hunter has been arrested and brought
to Richmond, and confined on a gunboat in the
James River. It is said Hunter, for a year past,
has been desirous for reunion, being satisfied
that further resistance was hopeless.
Reverdy Johnson's engagements will prevent
him acting as counsel for Mrs. Surratt.
Additional parties have been involved in the

sales of such goods whenever negotiated.

The President has recognized David Van Searing as Vice-Consul of Italy at Richmon i. St. Louis, May 13. General Dodge has received official Informa

tion of the surrender, on the 11th, of General Jeff Thompson, commanding the District of Middle Arkansas, under Kirby Smith. It is now understood that Col. Sprague, of Gen. Pope's staff, went up Red river to Shreveport on the 5th, where he would have a conference with Kirby Smith on the subject of the surrender of the rebel trans-Mississippi army. The committee appointed by the last Congress to inquire into the condition of India tribes and investigate their treatment by civand military authorities, leave Leavenwornext week, accompanied by a strong military escort, and will visit all the tribes on the plai DETROIT, May 13. The Superior Court of this State to-day rendered a decision, affirming the power of Congress to pass a law making treasury notes a le-

mrs. Perrin, charged with aiding rebel cavalry in plundering the train between Baltimore and Philadelphia during the rebel invasion last summer, set up a plea through her counsel, Mr. Corwin, that the military commission has no right to try, nor jurisdiction in her case. Now that peace is proclaimed, such cases as are before the court are to be tried by judicial courts of the United States. The court overruled the plee, and adjourned till Monday, when the argument will be commenced.

Arrangements are being made for reopening Mr. Vernon to visitors, and it is expected that a steamer will be permitted by the War Department to make excursion trips to the spot in a few days.

All of the Army of the Potomac has reached the defences south of the Potomac, General WASHINGTON, May 13.

Meade's headquarters are at Fort Albany, Meade's headquarters are at Fort Albany, on the road from the Long Bridge to Bailey's cross-roads. The 2d cerps, Major General Hamphrey, and the 5th, Major General Griffin, will recamp in the vicinity of the road leading from Falls Church to Leesbürg, although permanent camp-ground has not yet been fixed. General Sherman's headquarters are established at Alexandria, and his army is to-day marching from Fredericksburg to that place, where it will probably go into camp outside of of Parliament, who took part in the speeches which were enthusiastic in their expressions of horror against the assassins, and deep sympathy with America.

where it will probably go into camp outside of the fortifications, where wood and water may be most convenient. General Sheridan's cavalry corps will be here uesday of Wednesday. All these troops will acamp within the limits of this department The Army of the Potomac, Gen. Sherman's and avalry corps will retain its present or canization, and transact its military busines brough regular official channels, as before. NEW YORK, May 13. At the Evening Stock Exchange, gold sold a resence at the ceremony would lead to erro

presence at the ceremony would lead to erro-neous finterpretations. Consols beavy at 90%. Confederate loan 12 @15. French rentes 67. Francs 40c. Vir-ginia 6's 2 per cent higher. France.—Napoleon left Parls on the 29th ult. for Algeria. He was received enthusiastically at Lyons and Marseilles. The Empress was ap-voirted Revent. Lyons and many pointed Regent.

Belgium.—The King is seriously sick.

Austria.—Resolutions were unant with the

after call at 139.

New York, May 13.

The steamers City of London, Bavaria, and the Britmnica, sailed to-day for Europe, taking \$640,000 in specie and a large number of passengers. The steamers Republic and Mariposa for New Orleans, the C. H. Livingston, Gen. McClellan, Ajax, Cosmos, and others for Southern ports, also sailed to-day.

A special to the Post says the trial of the conspirators was resumed this morning, and it is pirators was resumed this morning, and it is elieved the examination of the same witnesse who have been on the stand for the past two days was continued. The Associated Press will soon be furnished with all the evidence deemed lour quiet and firm. Wheat firm, and holders mand an advauce of 2d, which checks the siness. Corn steedy; mixed 29s 9d. Beef eady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon tends roper to publish. It is understood eight of the incipals in the plot are now on trial.

A special to the Tribune says that most o crook's cavalry have gone to Lynchburg where it is said disturbances have occurred be pward. Lard quiet agd steady. ve. Rice quiet and steady. Petro Coffee inac ve. Rice quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet. London, May 2.—Illinois Central, 76½; Erie, ½/2650; 5-208, 66. Breadstuffs firmer. Sugar rm. Tea flat. Coffee firm. Rice firm. veen blacks and whites. There are vario umors concerning the cause of the trut is said the blacks commenced, with picked up by them on battle-fields.

[OFFICIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 13. Mai -Gen. Dix: The following despatch, received from Gen Wilson, announces the surprise and capture of leff Davis and his staff by Col. Pritchard and the Michigan cavalry, on the morning of the 10th, at Irwinville, Irwin county, Ga.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

MACON, GA . May 11, 1865. To Lieut.-Gen. Grant and the Honorable Secretary of War: I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th inst. Col. Pritchard, commanding the 11th Michigan cavalry, captured Jeff Davis and family, with Regan, Quartermaster-General, Col. Harrison, Private Secretary, Col. Johnston, Col. Harrison. Private Secretary, Col. Johnston. Ald de-camp, Col. Morris, Col. Lubbeck, Lieut. Hathaway, and others. Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinville, Georgia, 75 miles south of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once. J. H. WILSON, Brevet-Maj-Gen.

New York, May 13.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent, men tioning a difficulty between Generals Sherman and Halleck, says: The rupture between the Generals, it is understood, grows out of General Bherman to his subordinate commanders, during the truce with Johnston. General ers, during the truce with Johnston. General Sherman wrote to General Halleck yesterday, saying that in future all intercouse between them was at an end. The difference between them resulted in wholly doing away with the army construction. reviews already aunounced in orders and the prospective review of the Army of the Ten-nessee, which was to follow. Sherman has orily refused to consent to the conditions of the review made public, and the conce is that all plans in this relation will

equence is that air phans in this relation will ot be carried out.

The Herald's Washington special says that flicial information has been received by the vary Department that on the 29th of April a ressel cleared at Havana for Galveston in which were shipped 12 Whitworth guns, 100,000 ounds of ammunition, and other war material for the rebels. for the rebels.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Major-General Dix: The following details of the capture of J Davis, while attempting to escape in his wife's elothes, have been received from Gen. Wilson.

E. M. STANTON. Macon, Ga., May 13-11 A. M.

The following despatch, announcing the cap ture of Jeff Davis, has just been handed in by Colonel Metz, commanding 2d division: HEADQUARTERS 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY.) CUMBERLAND, GA., May 11ch. Cap'. F. W. Scott, A. A. G., 2d Division Sir: I have the honor to report that at day

Sin: I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Jonesville, I surprised and
captured Jeff Davis and family, together with
his wife and mother, his Postmaster-General,
Reagan, his private secretary. Col. Harrison,
Colonel Johnston, A. D. C. on Davis's staff and
Colonels Morris and Lubbick, and Lieut. Hathaway; also, several other important men, and a
train of five wagons and three ambulances,
making a most perfect success. H d not a most
painful mistake occurred, by which the 4th
Michigan and the 1st came in conflict, we should have done better.

we returned to the right, and shall move to the right without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the from head to foot with tar, and set them on fi e, burning him to death. The devotees of rebellion reverence neither loyalty nor gray hairs in their fiendish work.

SECOND Treken of Prockingles as well as a complished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we have been seventy five miles and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Jonesville to-night, BD PRIFCHARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Michigan Cavalry. The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Logan's brigade, Cook's division, and had been sent due ade, Cook's division, and had been sent due east by Gen. Osterhaus Col. Mentz distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Ottamaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the 2d and 3d division, and shows the zeal of the commands in the pursuit.

the pursuit.

I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of capturing the other assassins. Our disposition of men is good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through. Breckluridge's son was captured night before last elegen miles was captured night before last, eleven miles south of here. Will send further details as soon as received.

J. H. WILSON, as received. Brevet Major-General.

Macos, May 13, 9 P. M.

Hon. E M. Stanion:
Lieut.-Colonel Hardin, commanding the 1st
Wisconsin, has just arrived from Jonesville
He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Lawrence
county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed
bim closely night and day through the pine
wilderness of Aligator creek and Greenswamp,
via Cumberland to Jonesville. At Cumberlandville Col. Hardin met Col. Pritchard, with 150
picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan.
Hardin followed the trail directly south, while
Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down
the Oemulgee road toward Hopewell, and
thence by House creek to Jonesville, arriving
there at midnight on the 9th. Jeff Davis had
not arrived. From a citizen Pritchard learned
that his party were encamped two miles out of MACON, May 13, 9 P. M. that his party were encamped two miles out o the town. He made a proper disposition of hi men, and surrounded the camp before desposition of his men, and surrounded the camp before despisible. Hardin had camped at 9 P. M. within two miles, as he atterwards learned, from Davis, the trall being too indistinct to follow. He pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advances and the control of t Reverdy Johnson's engagements will prevent him acting as counsel for Mrs. Surratt. Additional parties have been implicated in the assassination conspiracy.

Extensive preparations are making for the grand review on the other side of the Potomac. General Sherman is marching up with his strmy.

The Army of the Potomac is gradually approaching its old camping ground.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, the new Secretary of the Interior, has arrived here. He will begin its official duties on Monday next.

Passports are issued at the State Department at the rate of 1,800 per month.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The court for the trial of the conspirators admitted reporters for the first time this morning. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided no licenses shall be required for taking orders for goods or merchandise is stored, provided a license is taken by the dealer covering all sales of such goods whenever negotiated.

The President has recognized David Van Searling as Vice-Consul of Italy at Richmon 1. than one mile when his advance was fired t

New York, Мау 14. New Yoek, May 14.

The Herald's correspondence contains particulars of the surrender of Dick Taylor, which took place at Setronville, Ala., on the 4th inst., forty-four mites north of Mobile. Taylor made strenuous efforts to get most favorable terms, but Canby was inflexible, and granted only the terms granted Lee. Taylor commanded all the troops in Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and this completes the surrender of all troops east of the Mississippi reer. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SAXONIA. NEW YORK, May 14.

The steamship Saxonia has arrived from Southampton on the 3d. In the House of Lords Earl Russell moved an humble address to the Queen, expressing the horror and indignation of the House at President Lords. horror and indignation of the House at President Lincoln's murder, and praying that these sentiments be communicated to the American Government. He said the Queen had written a private letter to Mrs Lincoln, expressing the deepest sympathy for her reparable loss. Lord Derby seconded the motion.

Earl Gray, consequent upon Lord Palmerston's illness, and D'Israeli moved and seconded similar motions. The demeanor of Parliament was in the highest degree impressive.

Mr. Adams presided at a great meeting of Americans in London expressive of sorrow and indignation.

ociety presided, supported by many memb

horror against the assassins, and deep sympathy with America.

The Times hopes our manifestations of indignation and sorrow will be received by Americans as spontaneous and genuine expressions of the feeling wrung from the nation's heart. Let no one for a moment confound this manifestation with any political object or ulterior design. We feel conident this sorrow, in which England and America may, without exaggeration, be said to share, cannot pass by without leaving them better acquainted with each other. ng them better acquainted with each other and more inclined to friendship and mutual a wance for each other's faults than before. Slidell declined an invitation to attend one he funeral services performed in Paris on Lin coln's death, stating that no one could fee greater horror at the late crime, but feared hi

Belgium.—The King is seriously sick.
Austria. — Resolutions were unanimously
roted expressing sympathy with the Governnent of the United States.
Switzerland.—The Federal Council has forvarded its condolence to America.
Spain.—There are rumors of a ministerial
risis in Parliament.
Solemn services in the German and English
anguages were performed in Berlin on the 2d languages were performed in Berlin on the 2d in memory of Mr. Lincoln.

Liverpool, May 2.—Cotton sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unchanged.

Liverpool, May 2 —Demonstrations of sympathy from public bodies throughout England The Spanish Senate and Lower House of their sympathy.

Cotton was heavy and the market quiet and

Cotton was heavy and the market quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs inactive but firm. Provisic ns quiet, and tending downward. Loudon, May 2.—The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount to 4½. United States 5-20s, 64@65; Erie, 51½; Illinois Central, 76½; Consols, for money, 90½@90½.

A Vienna correspondent of the Londan Observer srys: The Czar of Russia has published the encyclical letter and distributed it among the Russian priests with orders to inculcate its principles upon the minds of the people. The Czar sets forth in the name of Christ that the religious principles extols his own infallibility and boliness and condems other creeds and calls them schismatics.

Catholics and Protestants are, in his estimation, heretics and infidels, and he inculcates intense hatred against other nations. He says Catholics don't believe in Christ, but in the Fope, and he denounces their saints as liars and

ope, and he denounces their saints as liars and apostors. England, France, and Austria are Impostors. England, France, and Austria are subjects of bitter invective.

The letter inculcates the most vehement fa-naticism, and concludes with a prayer that the Czar may have health and power to overcome the enemies of holy Rus-ia.

tzar may nave health and power to overcome the etemies of holy Rus-ia.

Philadelphia, May 14.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue the balance of the loan that was authorized by the act of March, 1865, and which amounts to two hundred and thirty million dollars, in 7-30 notes, the same as the present 7-30s. The delivery of the notes of this, the third series of the 7-30s, will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date. Subscriptions, however, will be received at once, and interest at 7-3-10 per cent. allowed to subscribers in the same manner as it was allowed before. It will be under the supervision of Jay Cooke.

The subscriptions to the loan yesterday amounted to \$3,045,105. The largest single subscription was \$1,835.000 from the Second National Bank of Conmerce, of New York, took \$150,000; Fitch & Hatch, \$108,250 There were 21,307 individual subscriptions. Henry Clews & Co., of New York, took \$500.000; Second National Bank of Boston \$500.000. The total sales for the week amounted to \$98.384,650 at the close of restreday's sales. But little, if any, of the \$300.000.000 remains. If any of the loan remains over it will be given to the first applicants by telegraph on Monday morning.

New York, May 14.

NEW YORK, May 14. The Times's special from Raleigh, N. C., says the destitution of the people of North Carolina is terrible. The commissaries are constantly besieged with applicants for food. The country besieged with applicants of root. Any ruined is devastated and its immediate vicinity ruined old men with but a single garment to cover Old men with but a single garment. The their half-starved forms, are begging.

system of forage carried on by both armie ought some of the wealthiest famil rty's door. The Government is doing all in it erty, a door. The Government is doing all in its power to help them, but cannot do everything. The people of the North are called upon to spare to them. One Raleigh paper publishes a letter from a prominent clergyman, appealing for out-ide aid.

Ior out-ide aid.

The Shreveport Sentinel of the 29th, giving an account of a mass meeting in the southwestern part of the State, sayt: Col. Flourney, of Texas, took the stand, and made a most eloquent address. He frequently appealed to the feelings of his sold. of Texas, took the stand, and made a most eloquent address. He frequently appealed to the feelings of his soldiars, and received their hearty concurrence in his views. The Colonel concluded his oration by glowing words on the assassin Booth, whom he compared to Brutus, the slayer of Cæ-ar, and predicted for him enduring infamy. Among the celebrities present at the meeting were Kirby Smith, Backner, and Gov. Reynolds, and others.

A writer in the Houston Telegraph advises that a peremptory demand be made on Eagland and France for recognition under the threat, if not complied with, that the South threat, if not complied with that the South will join the North in asserting and carrying the Monroe doctrine.

GUERILLAS - Last Friday the town of Ham mondville, Hart county, Kentucky, was visited by a band of guerillas. They went in slowly and quietly, mostly dressed in Federal uniform. A correspondent from that section of the country tells us that they rode up to the door of Mr. R 8. Thomas and asked him some questions which he did not or could not answer, whereupon he was immediately shot down and killed. The band was on the north side of the branch running through Hammondville. A small number of citizens, well armed, had, as a forlorn hope, thrown themselves into a log building on the south side of the branch and about one hundred yards from Thomas's house. From there the bullets flew thick and fast at the cutthroats Several efforts were made by their leaders to charge upon the little fortress, but their men were not disposed to do so. They soon put spurs to their horses and left town with all possible speed toward Etna Furnace. Four woun lei horses were left, and doubtless more than that number of men wounded. A Federal force was close on them at dark on the same night. The guerilla force was estimated at fifty, and said to

be under Golden and Hughes. They stated that the Chases and others had to die and the town burned, but they did not take time to do Ho FOR MEXICO.-The Albany (N. Y.) Journal says the movement in regard to Mexican emigration promises to become important. An office, where persons desirous of joining the expedition can register their names, was opened in New York yesterday and was crowded all day with applicants. The greater number of these are veteran soldiers, who, finding their occupation in the armies of the Union gone, are desirous of doing a little amateur blood-letting in behalf of liberty in Mexico. The inducements are very tempting-\$1,000 and 800 acres of land being offered—so says the New York Herald—to each "emigrant." As long as this movement is confined within

the letter of international law, no fault can be found with it. Indeed, it is one that strongly commends itself to our sympathies. But our Government will doubtless see to it that its honor is not compromised by permitting a violation of the comity of States. Our relations toward Mexico will doubtless soon assume a definite shape. It may be that we shall openly espouse the cause of the Republic and formally enforce the Monroe doctrine at the point of the bayo net. But until our policy on the subject is defined, care should be taken to avoid acts that may precipitate complications.

BE KIND AND LIBERAL TOWARDS THE PA-ROLED PRISONERS -There is so much of genuine kindly feeling in the following letter of a special correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the headquarters of Gen. Sherman to that paper, that we cannot refrain from copying it entire. We commend it especially to the perusal of all bloody-minded radicals of the Thad. Stevens school: HEADQUAR'S GEN. SHERIDAN'S CAY. CORPS, BLACK'S AND WHITE'S STATION, SOUTH SIDE R. R., VA., Monday, May 1, '65.

BURGESS—ERNST—By Rev. G. A. Chase, on The heart by seeing these poor home-sick boys and exhausted men wandering about in thread bare uniforms, with scanty outfit of slender haversack and blanket-roll hung over their shoulders, seeking the nearest route home.

An occasional fortunate and careful one has a more or less plump knapsack on his back—if it may be considered forunate to have such an additional incrumbrance, under the circumstances. They generally wear a careworn and anxious look, by their languid, "played-out" manner asmitting that they are vanquished, and by their looks silently appealing to the magnanimity of the flushed victors among whom they pass, which I am glad to say, is generally accorded.

MARRIED

MARRIED

MARRIED

**BURGESS—ERNST—By Rev. G. A. Chase, on Tries, and Sunday May 10th, M

Near these, recognizing the usages of soldiers, they now and then sit down, weary, hangry, and athirst, and sometimes ask for water, that common, costless boon of nature; but in their native pride, poor fellows, though so hungry, they hardly ever mention bread. This our brave, thoughtful boys frequently give them, cears scarcely being restrained on either side. They sit awhile, kindly spoken as reconciled toothers, which they are, inquiring about the best facilities of getting to their homes, by good dI Federal means or otherwise, and then gathering up their scanty outfits, such as they are, they trudge along, sometimes by the old reday wagon road, and sometimes by the more direct railroad; some limping from the effects of chafed feet, aided by an improvised cane, and falling behind the main squad, if there are more than two or three of them, to be waited for a little ahead. Near these, recognizing the usages of soldier

more than two or three or them, to be walted for a little ahead.

Many of the poor fellows, if they survive to set there, will find their humble homes desolate, with gaunt-eyed want and poverty sitting on either side of the lowly portal. It is true that slender-waisted, barefooted children, in cotton frocks, and hollow-eyed, will run to meet them, and will clasp around them and pull them down and kiss them over again, in their wild joy, and warm hearts and true as ever beat in virtuous woman's breast, but bony hands and tearful, sunken eyes, will receive them at the door. or a little ahead.

he door. No luxurious meal will be spread such as will No luxurious meal will be spread such as will greet our brave boys, in their Northern and Western homes, when they return. And after all their four years' hard fighting and deprivation, in the forced service of ambitious, bad men, these poor returned soldiers of the South will have no pocket-books, plenthorie with "greenbacks," to open out before their starving families to excite visions, soon to be realized, of hypery and plenty—no not seven a cent of curluxury and plenty—no, not even a cent of cur-rent money will they have to buy bread for those dependent upon them. Now that our glorious old Union is restored

Now that our glorious old Union is restored to prospectively much more than its former beauty and grandeur, that our vast rivers and railroads are beginning to be thronged with reconciled brothers and sisters and cousins, pouring North and South in happy re-union, that the cotton and sugar-cane plantations and orange-groves of the sunny South are in full communion again with the corn and wheat fields of the North, that our lately pent-up commerce is beginning to bound and leap and rumble again from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and now that the white-winged ships, with aromatic cargoes from every land and clime, are soon to nestle again at our every port, North and South, let us have a grand jubilee, and let the bounty of the North and of the nation be poured for the current advanced season from thousands of cornucopias, at the thresholds of all who have been stricken or impoverished by the war, North and South, without regard to section, class, or color, or antecedents, and thus let a glorious bond of reconciliation, love, and union be woven over the land that shall be as eternal as the people it shall unite and the continent it shall events.

eternal as the people it shall unite and the con-tinent it shall envelop. RELEASED.-Yesterday, three prisoners of war, who had been confined in the Prison Hospital at this place, were released upon taking the oath of allegiance, in accordance with instructions from the Commissary-General of Prisoners to release all prisoners of war below the rank of Colonel, who had, prior to the capture of Richmond, applied for permission to take the oath. Their names are George W. Gowins, of Copiah county, Miss.: Fred. Barret. of Orleans Parish, La.; and John B. Henderson, of Catoosa county, Ga.

Thomas Keton, guilty of murder i Adair county, was brought to this jail, vester, day, for safe keeping. It was feared that he would be taken from the Adair county jail by violence. We learn from the Sheriff, who conveyed the prisoner to this jail, that another convict whem he had in charge jumped from the cars near Murfreesboro, and attempted to escape. He was shot in the back, the ball coming out of the abdomen. It is supposed that he was killed.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE. -Some misappre tensions as to the extent to which it was possi ble for the President by his recent proclamation to restore commercial intercourse with the Southern States are the subject of explanation by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times:

A good deal of annoyance is occasioned by a A good deal of annoyance is occasioned by a misappre'ension of the President's proclama-ion of the 29th ultimo, ordering that all re-trictions upon commercial intercourse be dis-continued in such parts of certain States as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation. It will be of that the President's order only remo that the President's order only removes the military restrictions, and expressly excepts such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President has not declared that the insurrection in the States named has ceased or been suppressed, and commercial intercourse with the se districts cannot be carried on except by permit from the Secretary of the Treasury.

REBEL KENTUCKIANS -A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Goldsboro', North Carolina, on the 3d inst., says:

The records of the Confederate army show that Kentucky has furnished but a small number of troops to the Confederacy—less by far ban has been generally believed. There have been but nine regiments from the State, and hese have never been full, while individuals who are scattered throughout the army will in fiant; but they have been careful to avoid the field. Supporting treason behind a line of bayonets is infamous enough, but it is insuffer. bly contemptible for cowards to spout it a

Among the Kentucky officers there were several who were the old State button with the motto—"United we stand—divided we fall." With them it must have been a constant FRUIT BULLETIN.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: Your many readers will no doubt learn with pleasure that the crops of the kitchen and fruit warden, as also of the orchard, have been very slightly, if at all, injured by the heavy frost of

garden, as also of the orchard, have been very slightly, if at all, injured by the heavy frost of last Friday morning.

Having conversed with a good many enlitvators, I think that the whole amount of damage consists in the scorching an occasional leaf of the pot. to, bean, or grape, or something of like tenderness of habit, and I hear many express surprise that a straying wave of cold, capable of making ice, frozen leaves, and white frost so general, could have passed off without doing more haim. Vegetable life, no doubt, has its limits to endurance of cold, which it would be both useful and satisfactory to know—satisfactory, because we should be relieved from the distress arising from vague apprehension when no real danger was present—useful, because in practice we should be able to do much by the time of planting to guard against unseasonable exposure.

exposure.

This knowledge we only gain by experience, and, by way of contribution to the general stock of information, I detail the observations of half an hour spent among the plants at early dawn on Friday morning:

Cabbage leaves were encrusted in ice. Among snap hears some leaves were enveloped in ice.

nding them there was no breaking a

more intense.

In passing over the same ground in the afternoon of that day, I discovered no traces of injury from frost at the points marked in the morning, and in the whole vineyard saw only a few scorched leaves upon plants lying on the ground. From all which I infer that great as is the dan-

To all whom it may concern:
The following note, just received from the Adjutant-clement of the Army, is important to the soldiers who exers at home on discharge furloush when these regi-ments were mustered out of service: ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1865.

BEEHIVES .- An excellent wood-cut, with full directions, illustrating an improved beehive, has been placed before us. It is doubtless all that it is represented to be, and is so very simple ard easy of construction that the s that it had not been discovered so

BURGESS-ERNST-By Rev. G. A. Chase, on Tues-ty, May 9th, Mr. WILLIAM BURGESS to Miss ANNIE

By the same, on the 4th inst., Mr. ELIJAH YAGER to on Wednesday morning, May 10th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Linne. Mullbook, Eq., to Miss Alioz, daughter of J. S. Littow, Eq., all of this city.

DIED. At Lagrange, May 10th, 1885, Mrs. Sarah B. Gulley, yed sixty years.

On Friday morning, May 5th, at ten minutes past ten 'clock, of congesti n of the brain, on Franklin street, etween Shelby and Campbell, George Havelinos, tepen of O. R. and son of L. A. Cass, aged 11 years and month.

On Monday morning, May 1, in Warren county, Ky. M. P. NEALE, in the 76th year of his age. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
SATURDAY, May 13, 1865. There is no material change in the money market, and e rates remain unchanged at from 9,412 per cent. here was very little done in Quartermaster's von and the only vouchers in market are of April dates. The Sank of Kentucky and Bank of Louisville have accept-d the act of the Legislature for the benefit of the hanks it issue of Kentucky. By this act they are allowed the vilege of decreasing their stock one-third, and their the votes are decirated to be no longer money for three rears from August 4. There is no doubt that the renainder of the banks will avail themselves of this act. fold is 10@11 per cont lower than on last Saturday. We note gold, silver, exchange, &c., as follows

w York..... par ladelphia.... do Baltimore & do do country. Nominal, BANK NOTE LIST. RESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY MESSES. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY.

PAR FUNDS. United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes; Five per cent U. S. Notes, and Kentucky Bank notes, f the Bank of As

% dis. Michigan... % dis. Wisconsiu-1 dis. 1 dis. 1 dis. Missouri — Solvent.... Missouri — In good cft Discredited 3 dis. dis. 60 dis 60 dis. 30 dis. Bank... 30 dis. N. Carolina.

Eastern... 75 dis. S. Carolina.

Baltimore... 1 dis.
Interior... 1 dis.
Interi dis, dis, dis, dis, dis,

ss otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city country trade, an advance of three to five per cent ominal. Sales of 76 % cent at 84 124 98 39 cent at

₩.lb, according to quality.
BEZSWAX—We quote lower at 35@37%c.
BARLEY.—There is very little offered in the market, nd prices are nominal.

Bale Rope and Coedage—A quiet market and tices remain unchanged, but are firm. We quote baletices remain unchanged, but are firm of the second series of the seco ding-twine at 21@23c.

ns: ng: wyne at 116350c, Bageing—A quiet market at 23@22c ¥ yard. Brooms—We quote at \$3 50@5 50 € dozen, Broomcon:—In demand at the factories, with sales a \$975@375 \$ ton.

BEANS—Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices full and nominal at \$2 10@2 25, according to quality.

CHERSE—Prices are steady at 18@19c for Western Re

tallow. Cotron Yarns-Prices advanced, and we note ales at 46c for No. 500, 43c for No. 600, and 40c for No. COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK-Unchanged: Wa

note twine at 75,89c, and candlewick at 80c@\$1 25 according to quality.

COAL—Unchanged. Pittsburg is retailing at 28c per minal, and we quote at 80 for ear, and 85 fo helled. CORNMEAL—Unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 40@

EGGS—In demand at 24@25c @ dozen.
FLOUR—The market during the week was quiet and dull. The seles are colely confined to the local trade. with seles of extra family at \$7 50@3.
FRATHERS—Market quiet, and prices firm at 45@47c

GREASE - Remains unchanged, and we HEMP.—The market is quiet, and there is very lit HIDES—Prices were steady, and we quote green at 4@5c, green salted at 7%@8, and flint at 10@10%c.

HAY—There was a moderate demand during the week and we quote from store at \$27@28 W ton, and \$23@25

arrival for hard pressed, and \$21@22 for loose press d. Baled straw commands \$156,17.

Hors—Selling at 18,20 to for old and 42,645c for the Iron and Steel—We quote pig iron at \$50,660, one coal bar at 6c, charcoal bar 7c, sheet, s. c., at 8, c.c. de. Juniata at 14c. Steel we quote as follows; cast 40c. American 14c, German 30c, swede 25c, E. B. 35, craw-ey 35, Am. Sp'g 18@19, Eng. Sp'g 18@20, toe 20c; plough

elabs 17, and plow plates at 18c. LICORIGE—We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 43c, LIME AND CEMENT—Market steady at \$1 75@3 for lime, and \$275@3 \$2 bbl for hydraulic cement, and 35 36 for plaster. LEATHER-Prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Fole-Oak 46@47c, hemlock 35@42c, harness 38@40c, skint-ing 45@47c, bridle per dez., \$45@52, calf skins city \$1 25@1 50, and French \$2 25@2 59 % lb. LEAD AND SHOT—Market quiet, and prices unchanged

We quote pig lead at 17c, bar lead at 18@20c. Shot, pat-MALT—Prices unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 45@ \$1 65 \$\text{g}\$ bushel. Manufactured Tobacco-We quote black sweet 8s and 10s at 73@78c, 1/4s at 75@73, navy lbs. 70@75, do 3/4 74@78c; bright lbs \$1 50@1 75, medium \$1 20@1 40, do 3/4s 95@\$1 00, 10s and 1/4s 90@\$1 00; common lbs 65@ 75e

MACKEREL-Market steady and prices' unchanged We quote: No. 1, large...... No. 1, medium..... No. 2, large... No. 2 medium... No. 3. large..... No. 3. medium. ... NAILS-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs AALS—Chemised. We dute at 85 50, 3d at 85 75, 8d at 86 00, 4d at 86 25, 3d at 87 25, 2d at 88 25. Horse-

shoe nalls at 50@40.

Oils—Prices dull. We quote lard oil at \$1 90@1 95 coal at 73@78e, linseed at \$1 25, benzine at 55@60, inbricating at 50@\$1 00 % sallon.

OATS—Market quiet and prices are entirely nominal coal toward. OIL CARE-No demand, and prices are entirely nome week, and prices are steady and remain uncl lear sides at 18@18%c; no ribbed sides on the market; houlders 15%@16c; plain hams at 17%@1°c; sugar-ured at 19@19%c; Stage's canvassed 20%@21c; lard

n tierces 18@18%c; in kegs 20%@21c; no mess pork on POTATOES—We quote at \$2 50@3 25, the latter price for hoice Northern from store?
POWDER—Unchanged, at \$11@11 50 \$2 keg for rifle. RAGS-We quote at 5@7c 3 th, arcording to quality Ryz-The market was quiet and dull, and prices are SALT-Prices declined to 50c.

-Declined. German soap 10c, and palm soap 1 9e ₩ 1b... STARCH-We quote at 8%@8%c. Tobacco-There was more activity in the market uring the week, and prices have steadily advanced. ...934 hhds ...717 " ...1190 " ...568 " es during the week.....

To-day the sales comprise 113 hhds at the following

ites: 1 at \$4 65, 17 at \$5@5 95, 28 at \$6@6 90, 7 at

at \$11 25@11 50, 6 at \$12@12 50, 6 at \$13@13 75, 4 at \$14@14 75, 5 at \$15@15 50, 3 at \$16 50@16 75, 5 at \$17 25 617 75, 6 at \$18 50 50 3 at \$16 50@16 75, 5 at \$17 25 617 75, 6 at \$18 35 50 3 at \$20@20 50, 3 at \$24@24 25, and 1 at \$25 52 79 100 10c. Bids on 34 hhds were rejected. TINNERS' STOCK—There is a fair demand, and prices are firm. We quote tin plates I. C. at \$16; sheet iron

at 8%@11c; copper at 53c; block tin at 58c; and lead at Tubs No. 1, per doz.
Tubs No. 2, per doz.
Tubs No. 3, per doz.
Tubs No. 3, per doz.
Tubs in nests, 3s.
Tubs in nests, 3s.
Tubs in nests, 3s.
Churna, No. 1, per doz.
Churns, No. 2, per doz.
Churns, No. 3, per doz.
Churns, No. 3, per doz.
Buckets, painted. WHEAT-The market is unsettled and prices are nomi

d prices declined to \$2 07 % gallon. WOOL-Market dull, and prices nominal.
WINDOW GLASS-We quote as follows: 8x

pal. We quote red at \$1 30@1 35 and white at \$1 35@

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. LOUISVILLE, May 13, 1865. The business at this yard during the past week has en very good, considering the general depression in usiness. Prices are a shade lower than our last quote-

at few hogs remain unsold.

Cattle-No. 1 are worth from \$8 to \$9, fair to good

Sheep-Have sold at from 4%c to 6c per h. Wool of mbs have sold at from \$2 c0 to \$3 50 per head. Hrgs—No. 1 corn-fed from \$8 to \$9, and inferior from 50 to \$8 per 100 fts. Slop hogs are about 75c per 100 lower than the above prices RECEIPTS.

BOURBON HOUSE-H F. Vissman. LOUISVILLE, May 13, 1865.

The market for live stock has been very dull and pri-

to 81/c, fair to good at 63/4 to 71/c, common and rough 4% to 6c gross weight. Sheep.—The market is dull at 4 to 5%c live weight for good quality, and \$3@3 75 per head for good lambs.

Hogs—are hard to sell at any certain price. The highest price paid is 3c and from that down to 7c, with a

pany. A MEETING OF THE FOLLOWING CORPORA-TORS of the KENTUCKY RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY is called to assemble in Frankfort on the fourth Wednesday of this month, May 34, for the pur-pose of organizing said company in acordance with a charter passed the last session of the Legislature incor-

A McGuire, me. 4

A Beatty, 4

A Jamiel, Estill county, 4

L Cockeril, 4

M. J. Moore, 4

A. Curties Irvine, Estill county, 4

Charles J. Walker, 4

Charl nire, Booneville, Owsley county. on, Lexic gton, Fayette county rs, sher, Nichol frown,

"ge Denney, Lancaster, Garrard county,
rles Spillman,
"as Barber, Danville, Boyle county,
rles Worthington,"

Bryant, Shakertown, Mercer county,
'Thompson, Harrodeburg, Mercer cou Thompson, Harrodeburg, Mercer county. Munday, Munday's Landing, Woodford cou Graves, Versailies, McGinnis, Lawrenceburg, Anderson county Draffin.

U.S. 7-30 LOAN

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1985, was begun on the let of April. In the short space of thirty lays over One Hundred Millions of this series have en sold-leaving this day less than Two Hundred emi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note, Two cents " " \$100 " Ten " " # \$500 " 20 " " " \$1000 " More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has ready adepted measures to reduce expenditures as spidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing m market as borrower and purchaser. This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now ofered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PROPILE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their urity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT GOLD-BEARINGBONDS

Which are always worth a premium. Free from Taxation. The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties, or States, and the interest is not taxed unless. on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hun-

from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate levied on ctl er property.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are new on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans, It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be affered to the public. In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the ioan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Louisville.

m13 dawi+3m

EXCELSIOR BEEHIVE. TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

1 OVER TWO THOUSAND ALREADY SOLD.
AHEAD OF EVERTIFIEN OF THE KIND THAT HAS YET
BEER PATKNYED.
WARBANTED TO PROTECT BEES AGAINST THE EAVAGES OF MOTH AND OTHER INSECTS.
THIS HIVE HAS BEEN THOROUTHLY TESTED.
1 SE 500 KNWAED TO ANY PERSON PRODUCING A BETTHE OR CHEAPER HIVE.
THESE FIXTURES OAN ALSO BE ATTACHED TO ANY
OTHER HIVE, AND AT ANY TIME,
Inclose one dollar, and obtain a fine wood cut, with
full directions for manufacturing and using. Mechaniem simple and e. sp. Address

BRYAN TYSON.

BRYAN TYSON, Box 639. Washington, D. C m16 w3* GREAT BOOK FOR AGENTS.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Including his
SPEECHES, ADDRESSES, MESSAGES, LETTERS,
AND PROCLAM ATIONS:
To which is added a History of the Tragical and Mouraful Scenes connected with the Close of his
Noble and Eventful Life.

In Preparation. Ready in June: THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES ANDREW JOHNSON, SEVENTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Including his RECENT SPEECHES AND STATE PAPERS, BY JOHN SAVAGE.

One 12mo volume, with Portrait. \$1 50, Applications for Agencies should be made to DERBY & MILLER Publishers, m16 w1 Tribune Buildings, New York.

W. F. SPYBEY,

Copartnership Notice,
EATON & RUI DLE HAVE TAKEN INTO THEIR
coreers, on the corner of Seventh and Green streets,
THUS A. HURLEY, favorably known by the comunity as a Druggist fpartnership to date from April 1;
65), for the purpose of continuing the Drug business
of the manufacture of Hurley's popular Family Modines.

Kentucky River Navigation Com-

trant improvement is antic'pated, and all interested rewarding the improvement of the richest and most nettice section of the State are solicited to aid by presence and influence the commencement and completion of this much-required and great and etant work:

in G. McGuire, Booneville, Owsley country, used Beatty, ""

ffin, wigert, Frankfort, Franklin co on, New Liberty, Owen county English, Webb, New Castle, Henry county.

ing, Carrollton, Carroll county. 7. Darling, Carrotton, Carrotton, W. Bates, Acn Ireland, Warsaw, Gallatin county. Gregg, T. Boyle, Louisville.

CANDLES-Market is quiet and prices are lower

way, and prices were steady. We quote common to prime coffee at 30@52c: island sugars at 15@17c; New Orleans at 17@18c; hard refined sugars at 20%@ 21c; New Orleans molasses at \$1 20. Rice 14%c.

ent 86: buckshot 86 50.

nap beans some leaves were enveloped in ice, others not. In a vineyard of two and a half acres I made examinations in some tweaty dif-ferent places, marking each spot where I found some of the leaves covered with dew and others encased in a thin pellicle of ice or frozen dew. The leaves covered with ice were stiff, but it the parts, as often happens when the cold is

From all which I infer that great as is the danger to vegetable life, resulting from an unseasonable visitation of frost in certain temperatures of the atmosphere, it is not very alarming when the visitation occurs with an open air temperature not lower than thirty-three in the shade, as was the case on Friday morning last. How much lower the temperature may sink without harm I venture not to say, but think the limit of danger lies several degrees below thirty-three of Fabrenheit.

OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY, 411 PENNSYLYANIA AYENGE WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1855.)

To all whom it may concern:

\$7@7 73, 5 at \$8 35@8 95, 3 at \$9@9 30, 7 at \$10@10 75, 2 Soldiers on discharge furlough, who have not been disharsed, should report to the chief mustering office of e State, or to the Department Commander, who will know of their cases as required by existing orders.

[Signed] Soldiers in the condition referred to should report at the tor muster out. No pay until this is done.

lay 10, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Rev. Geo. W. Brush, fr. Wm. C. Johnson, of Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss ulle F. Downing, of Leuisville, Ky.

Mr. Tyson calculates on returning South, and Mr. Tyson calculates on returning South soon for the purpose of aiding in restoring his native State, North Carolina, to the Union, we advise each of our readers engaged in this branch of ess to order early. See advertisement.

notes for which they receive orders. May 1, 1865.

Second National Bank of Louisville. Louisville City National Bank of Louisville. Planters' National Bank of Louisville.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

by using Codar Complor forthwith, and save time, ten per, money, and wardrobe intact. HARRIS & CHAI MAN. Boston, facture C. C. Every druggist sells it. m16 w1

THE LIFE AND STATE PAPERS ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, M. C.,
Chairman of the National Union Committee, and Editor
of the N. Y. Times,
With on accurate Steel Plate and many Illustrations,
the cetavo volume; price \$2.50, Cloth, and \$3 Leather,

Carriage-Maker NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE ROCKAWAYS, Buggies, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best quality, nd at reacnable rates.

N. B.—Repairing of all kinds done in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

mil 413 \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ w} 2 \text{ a}^2

Nothing is definitely known outside of the Nothing is definitely known outside of the War Department as to whether the proceedings of the Commission will be made public from day to day, and the numerous conflicting statements on the subject are all pure strmise. Great interest is manifested to learn the details of the astounding developments which will undoubtedly be made by some of the first testimony.

mony.

The latest wild story as to the disposition of Booth's body by Col. Baker and his coadjutors is that the corps was placed in quick lime, and in that manner speedily destroyed.

The Quartermaster's Department is busily preparing for the entertainment and reception of the vast army of veterans, estimated to number over 200,000 men, who in a tew week, will encamp on the healthy heights which sur

we have further news to day of the absquat-lation of Jeff Davis and his coadjutors of the

retofore as an irreconcilable rebel, has r

He was intrusted with the conduct of the resoure of the rebot Secretary Trenholm, which had been reserved for an emergency. He gives an account of many adventurous incidents and hairbyeadth escapes.

He left Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, Benjamin, Trenholm, Extra Billy Smith, and other noted rebeis at Greensboro, North Carolina, and made fast time to Richmond on hearing the rumors of the falling out of the entire bottom of the Confederacy.

erates remained three days at Greensboro' on account of some railroad or transportation ob-struction; that they ate, drank, and slept in the

struction; that they ate, drank, and slept in the cars, because the citizens of Greensboro' refused to allow them to enter their houses lest the national authorities might hold them (the citizens) responsible for harboring rebels.

This account of the condition of this rebel government party discloses a most forlorn, nopeless state of alarm and vexation, and even deprivation, notwithstanding their possession of no inconsiderable amount of the treasure.

At the time McCubben parted with this miserable party they had but one object in view ly means of escape from capture by Unio

The mystery concerning the arrest of ex-Gov Alken is explained in part by the fact that his friends have utterly failed to show a single act or word of his during the war wherein he ex-hibited fidelity to the Government or attach-ment to the Union, notwithstanding the state-ments to the contrary. Besides, there is good evidence in the possession of the Government that ex-Gov. Alken has been extensively en-cared in blockade-running.

ies, and thereupon the whole testimony was Bolt, who, poon a through examination, made his report, implicating Davis, not in direct complicity with the assassination, but in the knowledge of the plot and its intended execu-tion. Upon this report the President issued his proclamation. These trials, as we now under-New York, May 8

The Tribune's Washington special says it is understood that Sheridan is to be President of understood that Sheridan is to be President of the assassination court-martial.

Arrangements are being made to pay all the troops which rendezvous about Washington, prior to mustering out. The force to be kept in the service is not to exceed 15,000, and these will be mostly colored troops.

The reorganized army will consist of four corps of 40,000 each; one of regulars, one of white volunteers, and two of colored. Each will have its cavalry, artillery, and infantry in proper proportion.

mord on Saturday, preparatory to marching to

mord on Saturday, preparatory to marching to Washington.

It appears that letters addressed to civiliaus in Richmond are detained in Washington, and a large number has accumulated there.

The Herald's North Carolina letter gives various rumous of the whereabouts of Jeff Davis, but none later or more definite than that last week, which represented him in his flight one day ahead of Stoneman. The report that he was obliged to abandon his specie train is contradicted. The Herald's correspondent gives further de-

talls of the surrender of Johnston. Over 30,000 men were surrendered. A large number of them did not wait for their parole but started off as soon as they learned of the capitulation, and are now engaged in pillaging and robbing the destitute people.

and are now engaged in pillaging and roboing the destitute people.

Over one hundred pieces of artillery were surrendered. Among the officers surrendered is the notorious Semmes, of the pirate Alabama, The Herald's North Carolina correspondent contains additional particulars of the negotiations for the surrender of Kirby Smith and the entire Trars-Mississippi rehel army.

The machine to arrange the preliminaries coldine Trays-Mississippi renei army.

The meeting to arrange the preliminaries took place on the 23d ult at the mouth of Red River, at which Col. Sprague represented Gen. Pope and Col. Zymonski appeared on behalf of Gen. Smith. These officers were to have an

other conference at the same place on the 2d Of the result of this latter meeting nothing

or the result of this inter meeting noting was known, but it was understood that the terms proposed were the same as those under which Lee's and Johnston's armies surrendered. There were additional rumors in New Orleans on the 50th ult. that the rebel Generals Dick vlor and Forrest had made formal proposi bile, and it was believed that he went to the latter city for the purpose of receiving Taylor's

NEW YORK, May 8. The following is General Johnston's farewell

order:

Headquarters Army of the Tennessee, near Creensboro, N. C., May 2.—General Orders, No. 22.—Comrades, in terminating our official relations I carnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your horness exhibits and the control of t citizens at your homes as well as you have per-formed the duties of soldiers in the field.

formed the duties of soldiers in the field.

By such a course you will best secure the interests of your families and kindred, and restore tranquility to the country. You will return to your homes with the admiration of our peoply, won by the courage and noble devotion you have employed in this long war.

I shall always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me. I now part with you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship and carnest wishes that you may have hereafter all the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world.

(Signed), JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

New YORK, May 8.

(Signed), JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

New York, May 8.

The Times' Washington special says: It ought to be understood that the recent proclamation offering a reward for the apprehen 1 m of Jeff Davis, as one of the parties implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was not issued by President Johnson as his individual act or merely upon his own opinion.

As to the guilt of Davis, it was issued in pursuance of the decision of the proper legal authority. It was at first unanimously decided in Cabinet meeting that all parties in any way connected with the conspiracy should be tried by military tribunal, and not by civil courts. All the testimony relating to the matter was that placed officially in the hands of Judge Advocate General Holt, for Holt was examined very carefully and made a written report to the very carefully and made a written report to the secretary of War, giving it as his official opinion that the evidence proved Davis to have been connected with the inception and execution of the plot.

It was upon this official report that the proclamation was based. It is not to be supposed that any direct and personal action in the matter can be traced to Davis, but it will be proved that the conspiracy was formed, and prosecuted with his knowledge.

The steamship America brings the following news. The London Times has the following. The Southerners undertook the great enterprise, and carried it out most skilfully and with wonderful addedity and obstinacy; but they were not enough for the work. They had ge nius and courage, but these have failed whem opposed to equal genius and courage, and backed by superior numbers. She may now accept the decision of war which has been against them. New York, May 7.

them. The Times of Tuesday says: Some pledge of submission to federation will probably be exacted as a condition to the exercise of political rights, which of itself must disfranchise many of the inhabitants of the South. Communities which have fought for secession must long remain what Ireland was to Eugland—conquered dependencies ruled over by Governors

red dependencies ruled over by Governors there or by the majority of their inhabit ants.

The Times in considering the reply of Secretary McCullough to Mr. Currier's letter justifies the hores that have been entertained of his usefulness in office. It thinks the reply in the constraint of the constraint in the not faultless, but is an enormous improv

ne manifestoes of his predecessors. It be s that McCullough favors the English poli y offree trade, because he sees in freedom of international exchange a more efficacious means to the enfranchisement of labor and means to the enfranchisement of 1800 and the multiplication of wealth.

The task now before the Government at Washington is one of the greatest difficulty that ever fell to a great people. It is no longer to conquer, to wear out, and to overthrow, but to win, to upite, and to restore. The worst part win, to upite, and to restore. The worst part

eenquer, to wear out, and to overthrow, but to win, to unite, and to restore. The worst part of the difficulty consists in the national deficits, which themselves caused a rupture which war was too certain to aggravate, and which triumph is not spit at once to remove. We know not where to look for that happy mixture of firmness, spacity, tenderness, and knowledge of ness, sagacity, tenderness, and knowledge of mankind which is to heal the terrible wounds of this war and restore love between the men who have suffered and inflicted much frightful inju-ries. Our only hope is that the occasion will

the work of peace as names unknown to fame have become glorious in this war. Since war-riors have emerged as it were from the soil, so also a new race of wise and pacific statesmen

also a new rece of wise and pacific statesmen may show themselves.

The President is the very last man who ought to indulge either in triumph or a wish for revenge. As one father of a common country, he must indeed be unworthy of his position if he does not wish to see all one again. The Union can't be restored without complete reconciliation, and reconciliation must be founded on oblivion of alleged offences and perfect equality as to the future. No citizen of the Union will take sincere and cordial part in the solemn acts of reconciliation unless he sees before him a future that may retrieve the past as far as in the power of man. The North may find it has to make sacrifices even now in the hour of trimake sacrifices even now in the hour of tri-ph, in order to soothe animosities and repair juries. It had better do that now in a spirit concession than have to do it when the grace

of concession than have to do it when the grace of concession is gone.

The Daily News says: The most honored and susted of the Confederate leaders, who was uppointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole of the armies of the Confederacy expressly that he night retrieve its forumes and establish its integendence, has laid down his arms. He fought callently while by fighting he could hope to chieve any practical result to hold the captal, to save the army, or maintain the existence of the State; but, when satisfied that none of these objects could be served by prolonged existance, he spared useless effusion of blood a surrendering.

FARTHER POINT, May 8.

The Hibernian, from Liverpool the 27th, via Londonderry the 28th, arrived off this point this muning.

The news of the Nova Scotia of the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward was published throughout England on the 26th alt., creating profound sensation.

The strengest feelings of sympathy and indicates The strengest feelings of sympathy and indig-

ut one voice throughout the country, and hose who sympathize with the cause of the outh evinced quite as much indignation as the var mest friends of the North.

In all places it was the all-prevailing topic, and caused almost a total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. In all places it was the all-prevailing topic, and caused almost a total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. On Wednesday there was only a day ression of Parliament. The attendance was very slim, only about sixty members being present. They all signed the following address, which was presented to Mr. Adams the same evening:

"We, the undersigned, members of the House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence of the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated

which we trust will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful rela-tions with this and every other country.

at ever was.

The Post's Washington special says: The resident has ordered that Ex-Governor Alter and the confidence of the post of the confidence of the co

ll no longer be considered under arrest. It nderstood that there was no just cause for The Post says: Collector Dorsheimer, of the Chirtieth District, has seized in this city 1,000 carrels high wines and 1,200 barrels alcohol on the ground of fraudulent sale under the Internal Revenue Law. The manufacturers are J. A. Rhombeger & Co., Dubuque, Iowa, whose listillery is now in the possession of the authorities.

distillery is now in the possession of the authorities.

The Richmond Whig of the 6th contains an order from General Halleck that after the 20th all persons found in arms against the United States in Virginia and North Carolina will be treated as robbers and outlaws. Persons assisting in organizing guerilla bands and continuing hostilities against the United States will be tried by military commission, and be subject to death. Military officers are to preserve order and recordie differences between freedmen and their musters. The freedmen are obliged to work, but may select their own employers. Minors not cared for by their parents, the apprentice system is to be introduced. stem is to be introduced.

The Herald's Key West correspondence of

May 1st gives the rumor that the rebel ram stonewall, from Lisbon, was off the Florida The Times says the charge against the rebel commissioners of exchange unit and Hatch, who have been arrested by order of General Grant, is that they misappropriated \$300,000 sent to our suffering prisoners.

Lieutenant M. P. Rugg es, of Mosby's guer-las, and Lieutenant A. B. Bainbridge, of the shell army, and Dr. Stewart, to whose house n the ground of having information concern

in the ground of naving information concerning the assassination.

It is reliably reported that the commission or the trial of the conspirators engaged in the ssassination will commence to-day. The Department, however, affects a mystery on the ubject, and no information can be obtained by the press.

the press.

FARTHER POINT, May 8.

The London Times of the 27th says: This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing in the name of the nation the horror which is felt at crime, and of assuring the American people that whatever difference of opinion may exist in this country as to the present war, there is but one feeling of sympathy with them at the loss of an honest and high-minded man.

The London and Provincial journals alike describe the intense excitement which the news created, and all unite in warm eulogiums upon Mr. Lincoln, and in bitter denunciations of the assessination.

The Paris and continental journals also con-

The Paris and continental journals also con-ain articles on the subject.

The scene on 'Change in Liverpool will not soon be forgotten. The excitement has rarely, f ever, occu exceeded. Late in the day a re-quest was sent to the Mayor to call a public quest was sent to the Mayor to call a public needing to express the sorrow and indignation of the people. Hundreds signed it, and the Mayor issued a proclamation for a meeting at St. George's Hall on the afternoon of the 27th, to be adjourned to the evening of the same day, that the working classes may likewise have an opportunity of attending.

The flags on Town Hall and others at the distributed at Liverbood were displayed at half-

The flags on Town Hall and others at the lipping at Liverpool were displayed at half-ast. All the Americans in London, the Union de Emancipation Society, and the people of auchester, Birmingbam, etc., were to meet on e 27th to express their sentiments. The Liverpool Post of the 27th is printed this columns in mourning. The Times says: Nothing in political history in be remembered that has ever drawn forth one unanimous feeling than this news. Pernally President Lincoln engaged the kind reads of every one in England. The extent to bitch his influence estimated in upholding placible relations between England at the

cable relations between England and the ted States has been shown by a fall of unnal severity in all classes of securities The Times editorially says: The news will e received through Europe with sorrow as sin-

be received through Europe with sorrow as sin-cere and profound as it awoke over in the Uni-ted States. Mr. Lincoln's perfect honesty speedily became apparent, and Englishmen learned to respect him. Unjust as we believe it to be the Confederate cause will not escape the dishonor cast upon it by these wanton murderers. nurderers.

The Daily News says that Mr. Lincoln has

The Daily News says that Mr. Lincoln has of fallen in a flash of triumph, for no thought f triumph was in that honest and hamble eart, but his task was accomplished, and the attle of his life was wor; and in all time to ome, among all who thick of more than rank, he name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in vereence.

everence.

The News then continues: We will not, withut further and overwhelming proof, lay the
harge of this horrible conspiracy to the leadis or abettors of the South.

The Star pays a warm tribute to Mr. Loncoln,
red enlosings his standfort while for nd ethogises his steadfast policy of peace in pite of all the provocations toward Eugland t also expresses a confidence that the North, ven in its hour of just indignation, will bear stelf with that magnanimity of clemency which thus far has attended its triumph.

The Daily Telegraph says: From vulgar cor-uption, from factions hatred, and from the neanest jealousy and uncharitableness this meanest jealousy and uncharitableness this great ruler was wholly free at last to come to what seemed to be the fruition of his labor—the eward of his patience and courage. He en-med Richmond as a conquerer, but he launched no decree of proscription against the Scuth, for the fight appeared to him to be ovar, and it was not in his heart to bear malice against a braten foe. Much uneasiness was evinced in regard to the murder of President

incoin.

France.—Letters of condolence from Emerar Napoleon to the family of Mr. Lincoln are ablished.

published.

CAIRO, May 8.

New Orleans, May 3 —General A. J. Smith, with his command, occupied Montgomery on the 27th ult, and General Steele entered Selms on the 27th. On Sunday last General Canby met Dick Taylor 150 miles from Mobile and opened negotiations for the surreader of the rebel forces. Nothing decisive was determined upon, but Taylor was allowed several days to consider the propositions. It is believed he has onsider the propositions. It is be ecceded to the terms before this. It is believed he ha

Sr. Louis, May 8.

Major Cooper, of a rebel battalion 150 strong,
surrendered to Gen. Sanborn at Springfield,
Mo., on Saturday, and took the oath of alle-Thirty of Prices's men took the oath at Cass-

ville yesterday. Considerable numbers are arriving from other points.

Washington, May 8. The trial of B. Harris, member of Congress, from Maryland, was resumed to-day, at 11 cyclock, before the Court, of which Maj.-Gen coster is chief, organized this morning and ad-

ourned till to-morrow.

The accused had the following letter read: Mr. President and the Commission:

The undersigned respectfully states to the Commission here that he has been advised by counsel since the commencement of this trial and since he plead to the charges, &c., that he ought to have made a formal exception to the jurisdiction of this tribunal to take cognizance of the charge made against him, and which he has been required to answer; and he respectfully further suggests that whilst he could hardly hope, by any views he might be able to present in sepport of this exception, to induce this honorable court to sustain the same in the teeth of the various decisions in support of the

jurisdiction of similar tribunals in like cases and to which eccisions, in support of the juris-diction of similar tribunals would naturally ac-cord to the bighest and indeed controlling respect, yet he is advised that the suggestion of the want of jurisdiction made at any time or in any manner, however informal, will, for all ulterior purposes, be equally available as if the same but poses, or equally available as it the same same bad been made by a formal plea or some othe appointment made. The undersigned, there fore, respectfully asks the benefit of the exception, which he desires to be made a parcel of the record taken by the jurisdiction of this tribunal.

The undersigned respectfully further state that he has been advised, and that he respectfully suggests that the two specifications to the charge against him nor does either of them show an offence embraced within either clause of the 9th article of war. No such acts are alleged as would or could if proved amount to such an offence or any such offence as is made punishable by or under said article, and he hopes that he may have all the benefit of all exceptions to said specifications as if he had in effect demanded the same and each of them. The undersigned did not ask permission, at this stage of the trial, to be heard in support of these exceptions, but respectfully asks that this paper may be received and made a part of the proceedings of the case, to avail hereafter in such manner as justice and right may require (Signed) The undersigned respectfully further state h manner as justice and right m

against the specifications, saying that no paticular house was named therein which the a cused is charged with having the men. He however, deferred presenting the point at the present time. The accused then offered a artment giving transportation to rebels and there to their homes. Mr. Harris stated that others to their homes. Mr. Harris stated that his witnesses had not arrived, but that it was important they should be here. They would probably arrive to-day, but they had some sixty miles to come, and he would ask the court to grant him further time. The Judge remarked that he would no objection to adjourning the court till to-morrow. ourt till to-morrow. Washington, May 8.

A distinguished army officer mentioned this morning as a fact that there is now telegraph communication between Macon, Ga, Washington, a portion of the line exten said the same wires which were but rec sent there by the rebels are now employed transmitting the President's proclamation offtransmitting the President's proclamation of ing a reward for the arrest of Davis and oth The Navy Department continues to rect and accept resignations of volunteer offic. Of the entire number who entered the servat the commencement of the rebellion 500 w dismissed.

thet, overly and wayne confuse nave spoken that there can be no peace without Union, and that they will aid the United States in the restoration of law and order throughout N. C. A Raleigh special saye: Jeff Davis passed through Charlotte on the 22d, and it is belived through Charlotte on the 22d, and it is believed be has gone to Augusta. He was accompanied by an escort of not less than a division of Wheeler's cavalry. Before leaving Greensboro Davis ordered some of Wheeler's men and many officers in other commands to be paid the amounts due them in gold—about \$50,000. He smounts due them in goid—about \$500,000. He keeps the rest to revive the rebel cause, which he looks upon as not yet lost. He remained with the srmy till the truce had expired.

Among the loyal natives it is generally expected that Davis will break for one of the

Union feeling in the interior of North Carolina is not that true and cernest kind desired or to be relied on. Prominent citizens, who admit heir defeat, still maintain dogged adhesion to State rights theory.

A despatch has been received asserting that

there are no counterfeits on our bonds in Europe, and that the insinuating circulars wer Orders have been sent to various customhouses to grant clearance to vessels bound with merchandise to Richmond. President Johnson has been desirous of extending facilities to all parts of the South. WASHINGTON, May 8.

washington, May 8.

Official intelligence has reached Washington that on the 4th inst. Jeff Davis and his confrer were surprised and nearly captured by Stoneman's men. They came upon them, and although Jeff and his company for the time cluded the pursuit of our troops, they are entirely surrounded, and there is scarcely a possibility of their escape.

News is momentarily expected of the capture of the rebel President and party.

The coming grand review of the army is being discussed, and as it is a fixed fact that this review will take place in a week, probably about the 1st of June, a suitable position and grounds for such a display at an early day will

cy and assassimation trials were not begun this morning; as was expected. The detail of the court was made out on Saturday, but up to noon to day one of the distinguished officers therein had not been heard from, and it was deemed advisable, in order to have his presence at the commencement of the hearing, to postpoue the trials till to-morrow or next day.

The Government is in pressession of positive. The Government is in possession of positive formation that Davis and his Cabinet were information that Davis and his Cabinet were parties to the plot which resulted in Mr. Liu-coln's murder. The evidence against Jake Thompson and his confreres in Canada is equally conclusive.

PETERSBURG, May 6. I arrived here last evening in advance of the

I arrived here last evening in advance of the 15th corps, which will encamp around Petersburg to-night. Gen. Sherman's army left the Neuse river, near Raleigh, on Monday, May 1st. The army of Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. Howard commanding, passed northward through Loubburg, Warrenton, Lawrenceville, and Dinwiddie Court-house. The Army of Georgia, Major-General Slocum commanding, passed far to the left, moving directly to Richmond via Appomattox Court-house. Orders respecting the conduct of the troops towards the citizens were issued by both army and corps commanders. They were very strict, and were faithfully observed. The flanks of the columns were vigilantly patrolled, and all straggiers were arrested and reported to the proper efficers for punishment. Foraging was conducted by commissioned officers, who were instructed to pay citizens the highest market price for all supplies collected.

I did not leave Raleigh till thirty-six hours after the separture of the army. I travelled on the press of twenty miles in the reper of the 15th.

after the ceparture of the army. I travelled on the road twenty miles in the rear of the 15th and 17th corps, whose burning propensition were notoriously developed in South Carolin. were notoriously developed in South Carolina, and found the citizens everywhere speaking in the most flattering terms of the conduct of the troops. The people generally are almost destitute of the plainest necessaries of life, and look forward with considerable anxiety to any opportunity of exchanging the coveted greenbacks for food and raiment, as I have ever found in the past two and a halt years of experience in the South.

ine of march are arxious to sell their plants ions at a sacrifice, and quit the country.

Colonel Ross, of General Logan's staff, purchased a fine plantation at a nominal price of an aristocratic North Carolinian, who is pre-paring to expatriate himself. This class talk very hopefully of an early embroilment of our vernment with foreign Powers, and declare

that when that comes the subjugated malcon-tents of the South will rally again, under the standards of our foes, and thus realize their wild dreams of a Southern slave Confederace. At Warrenton and in Brunswick county, Va., I found the most inveterate and intolerable rebels. The roads are lined with rebel officers and subjugate their homes.

richels. The roads are lined with rebei officers and soldiers, going to their homes. They are I variably more courteous than the stay-athome aristocrats, who are suilen and often insolent. The country I came through shows no marks of wars or ravages by which the soldiers account for the untained pride and arrogance that characterizes the people.

Mejor-General John A. Logan's 15th corps has made the most remarkable march on record. Since leaving Raleigh, the corps has marched one hundred and fifty miles in five and a half days, bridging three large streams—the Neuse, the Roanoke, and the Nottoway. Capt. Whitehead, of Gen. Logan's staff, who has not been out of the saddle for thirty-six hours, has just arrived, reporting Gen. Hogan's 2d division just going into camp. Gen. Hogan's division was the first to reach Petersburg.

Washington, May 8.

WASHINGTON, May 8. A special to the New York Times says: Information was received at army headquarters to day of the final surrender of Dick Taylor, son manding in Alabama and Mississippi, to Gen. Canby. It is a remarkable fact that this ews and other despatches were received over erel telegraph lines direct from Macon to Vashington.

General Wilson is still in Macon. The es-General Wissums and a new to impossible appending is, therefore, next to impossible is said that Davis, after leaving Yorkville, 8 h, reached Washington, Georgia, on the 4th.

m here he was again driven by the app

f General Sherman. The direction taken indi

ates an attempt to cross the Mississippi river, at he will find Willson in his path.

The advance of Howard's corps reached Black and White Station on the Southside Railroad on Saturday, having marched one hundred and fifty miles in five days. and fifty miles in five days.

President Juarez, of the Mexican Republic, has issued letters of marque, and reprisal against the French commerce.

The Herald's special says: The large receipts from the sale of 5-20s enables the Secretary to pay off requisitions of long standing. The financial affairs of the Government are now working more easily than for many months past, and there is no doubt but that funds sufficient to pay off our soldiers will be obtained in a few weeks.

Itis expected that every dollar of the public indebtedness will be discharged.

A special to the Tribune says: Wm. R Donalson, a circus clown, has been arrested as a participator in the Philadelphia arson plot. Notwithstanding there is an effort to cast cen-sure on Sergeant Corbett for shooting Bouth, the act was approved at the time by all present, and is now approved of by his own superior of-

Corbett did not fire until he saw Booth taking aim at one of the officers, and then he ha only intended to wound him. Corbett had pre-viously asked to be permitted to enter the bar-at once, but this was several times denied him The failure of Gov. Fenton to promote him is

Washington, May 9.
A resolution was introduced in the City Councils last night disapproving of the return to this tity of the rebel soldiers. There was an excited and heated debate, and a public meeting to prement the return of such men is called for tohight. A large number of them are already were.

At the trial of Benj. G. Harris this morning, Mr. A. Fenwick, a neighbor and friend of Haris, was called as a witness for the defence. He estified to Chapman and Read saying that they were paroled prisoners; that they came to his touse on the evening of the 26th of April and sked to be accommodated for the pick. H. f his knowledge and belief they stayed in the arm that night. The accused here closed the see. The Judge Advocate offered in evidence arious orders of Lieutenant-General Grant digeneral orders explanatory of the terms of prender, providing that paroled soldiers redirections of Elia. south of Richmond must go home y as possible by the most direct rou nd that transportation and subsistence was to be furnished those who failed to e, but that they might go free on G

NEW YORK, May 9.

The Commercial's Washington special says:
The Military Commission for the trial of the
assassins has been postponed, in consequence of
the absence of two officers, until Wednesday. Four national banks in Ohio have been rized to increase their capital stock

The President is about to issue a proclamation defining and regulating Mr. Lincoln's am-nesty cath and other matters relating to reurning rebels.
Secretary McCullough announces that the 3 per

sent fee on gold going to the insurrectionary states is abolished.

The Post says: It is known in Raleigh that President Johnson will not recognize Vance nor be rebel Legislature of North Carolina.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from North Carolina reports that the rebel troops urrendered by Johnston are greatly demoralized, and nearly beyond the control of the efficiency who are striving to march them home. The officers have become the objects of intense nate, and it is as much as their lives are worth to renture from the lines. Quite a number have been murdered by their soldiers, who seem to be tempted to murder them to get possession of mall sums of specie which the officers are unlesstood to hold.

The rebel soldiers express intense feeling against Jeff Davis and the various members of this cabinet, and there is no doubt if he or any of the leaders of the rebellion fall into their nands they will fare badly. At last accounts our cavalry were in vigorous pursuit of Davis.

our cavalry were in vigorous pursuit of Davis. Washington, May 9.

The State Department has received the following translation of an extract from the proceedings of the legislative body of the Republic of

Bremen:

"Session of the Legislative Body, April 18,
1865—At the opening of the session, the President, Judge P. Myer, addressed the assembly in the following words: Before we begin to transact our regular business let us remember the joyful and important news which has arrived within the last few days from the other side of the Atlantic ocean. Let us remember and enjoy the great victory won by the armies of the Union over the rebellion of the slave. of the Union over the rebellion of the slave-holders. Bremen is and always has been on the most intimate terms with the United States the most intimate terms with the United States Many of our sons are fighting in the ranks of he Federal army, and the men of free labor and the Germans have shown that persistency and calor which must finally conquer. Gentlemen, let us show our sympathy with the American Union by rising from our seats. The entire assembly rose and gave three enthusiastic cheers for the victory of the just cause."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the losses in merchandise can be deducted only from the gains in merchandise in this case particular branches of merchandise used not be separated so that in speculations loss or gain from stocks may effect the loss or gain from produce speculations.

ain from produce speculations. A resolution was introduced into the City Jouncil last night admonishing and warning hose men who left their homes in this city at the commencement of the war and openly detected the National Government and engaged in least borrief work of treasure that the comment of the war and spend to the control of the war and openly detected the National Government and engaged in least borrief work of treasure that the control of th this time would be exceedingly repugnant to ne loyal citizens of Washington, and would be teken as an act unproductive of good, but fraught with much harm. This resolution

caused an excited debate of a personal char A Public meeting is called to-night to pre-

A rublic meeting is called to-night to prevent the rebels from returning to Washington:
Quite a large number is already here.

New York, May 9.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th records the passage through that city, on Saturday, of the 2d and 5th corps of the Army of the Potomac, estimated at from forty-five to fifty thousand strong. They occupied five and three-quarter hours in passing a given point. They bivouscked cours in passing a given point. They bivonacked en miles east of Richmond on Saturday night. The 14th corps of Sherman's army arrived at Richmond on Sunday. Walcott's division was an advance of the 20th corps. The 15th and 7th corps were within one day's march. The 4th corps marched 190 miles in six days. Trains are now running from Richmond to

Danville.

The Richmond Whig says: In the march of the troops the 2d and 5th corps passed Libby Prisen, which was included in the route in or-der to gratify the soldiers, and it was marked alternately by cheers and grooms from the der to grantly the soldiers, and it was marked alternately by cheers and groans from those who, from time to time in the progress of the war, were so unfortunate as to be inmates of its inhospitable walls. The programme of the route took the line past Lee's residence on Franklin street, and those of the soldiers who were aware of the probable proximity of that distinguished chief of the late Confederate forces, cheered lustily as the residence was approached and passed. It is said that Gen. Lee stood at the closed blinds of one of the windows and viewed the pageant for a few minutes. We understand the route of the procession was selected and led through the streets that would best afford the troops an opportunity of viewing the city before which they had been fighting four years for its possession, and the soldiers seemed to enjoy the spectacle with pleasure, though without any outward demonstrations whatever.

Major-General Halleck has made his appointments of Judges of the court of conciliation or appropriation for the extlement of the control of the procession of the court of conciliation or appropriate for the extlement of the court of conciliation or partitation of the extlement of the court of conciliation or

mis of Judges of the court of conciliation or itration for the settlement of the pecuniary ims arising out of the change in the curren-Henry W Thomas, late State Auditor; W. Henry W Thomas, late State Auditor; W. Lyons, late Judge of Justice Court, and Jao. eredith, Judge of the Circuit of Richmond,

The Whig also has the following: Some idea The Whig also has the following: Some idea of the immense business of the Commissary Department of a large army may be gained from the fact that the Commissary of General Sherman had orders on Saturday to issue one million six hundred thousand rations for the sustenance of his army on its march from Manchester to Washington.

Captain T. W. Doswell, late Assistant Provost Marshal of Richmond under the Confederate

Captain T. W. Doswell, late Assistant Provost of State and State a Sixty-five bales of cotton passed here to-day, per steamer, for St. Louis.

General Thomas has instructed Gen. Washburn, at Memphis, to administer the oath to rebel soldiers, but not to officers or citizens, saying that it is too late now to reap benefits from the amnesty preclamation, after maintaining an attitude of hostility for four years. Gen. Washburn directs that citizens who left our lines and sought refuge in rebel dominion. or lines and sought refuge in rebel dominion

and have resisted all persuasion to return till now, will not be allowed to return to Memphis t present.

Rebel officers coming into the district paroled ill not be permitted to wear their uniform or ny badge reminding their treason. Paroled isted men are allowed three days to change their dress.

The Vi ksburg Herald says that points in the

aterior of Mississippi are to be immediately ccupied by our troops to suppress the gueril-is and preserve order. Gen. Dana will probably move his headquarters to Jackson scon.

About 4,000 rebel prisoners are at Vicksburg

About 4,000 rebel prisoners are at Vicksburg awaiting delivery to the rebel bureau of exchange, when they will be sent home under the injunction to remain law-abiding citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

J. Cooke & Co. report the subscriptions today to the 7.30 loan at \$15,165,300. The subscriptions included \$1,300,000 from Philadelphia, \$600,000 from Washington, \$375,000 from the First National Bank of Baltimore. The subscriptions of the \$5,059,400 by the New the First National Bank of Baltimore. The subscriptions of the \$5,059,400 by the New York Banking house of Fisk & Hatch made a sensation in those circles of the Philadelphia finance, which news reached here before evening. Their telegram was in these words: New York, May 9—J. Cooke Subscription Agent, Philad lphia: We send you greeting from our new office No. 5 Nassau street—order for us five Choctaws and Alexander and ninety-four hundred seven thrities. FISK & HATCH. Choctaw in 730 cipher means millions and Alexander means fifty thousand. The total order, therefore, was for \$5,059,400. er, therefore, was for \$5,059,400. Fisk & Hatch are entitled to the credit of naving made the largest single subscription on made to a Government loan in this country.

Gen. McDowell has suppresed the Amador Despatch, a violent secession paper, and arrested its editors. The Despatch has been latterly excusing the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

The Overland Mail is running very irregularly.

New Haven, May 9. A. C. Eggleston, a merchant of Guilford, was shot and mortally wounded by a young man named Andrew Knowles, last night. Knowles was paying attention to Eggleston's sister-in-law, from which the difficulty between the parties originated. Knowles has made his escape It is supposed he has gone to New York.

peace in the limits aforesaid. F. H. Pierpont Governor of Virginia, will be aided by the Fed-eral Government so far as may be necessary, in lawful measures which he may take for the ex-New York, May 97 The Tribune's Washington special says: The Government is preparing to collect most of its postal revenue trom actinguent dectors and postmasters. When the rebellion broke out tension and administration of the State G ernment throughout the limits of said State. sand postmasters in the rebel

States were largely in arrears for stamps and newspaper postage. By a special act passed last fall the real estate of the postmaster and his sureties will be selzed by attachment. The publication of such attachment must be served to every debtor and delinquent to pay their debts to the United States.

The lofty plantation of Arlington has been converted into a national cemetery for our soldiers and seamen who die or near Washington. It was opened for interment on the 1st of May, 1864, and within the year five thousand have been placed there. Its conversion renders it impossible that it can be used as a residence again. Washington, May 9.

The Military Commission for the trial of the complices of Booth met to-day in a room fitted up for the purpose in the old penitentiary building, adjoining the arsenal grounds. The following order was read: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1865. Washing for, may 9, 1803.)
Whereas, The Attorney-General of the Unite 1
States having given his opinion that persons
implicated in the murder of the late President incoln, and the attempted murder of Wm. H seward, Secretary of State, and in the alleged conspiracy to assassinate other officers of the Federal Government at Washington, and their aiders and abettors, are subject to the jurisdiction of, and legally triable before, a Military Commission, it is ordered—

A special to the Evening Telegraph, from Baltimore, says: A steamer from Havre, with M.n. Demonthealon, the newly appointed Fren. h Commission, it is ordered—
First. That the Assistant Adjutant-General detail nine competent military officers to serve as a commission for the trial of said parties, and that the Judge Advocate General proceed to prefer charges against said parties for their alleged offences, and bring them to trial before said commission; that said trials be conducted by said Judge Advocate General as recorder thereof in person, aided by such assistant or special Judge Advocates as he may designate and that said trials be conducted with all the diligence consistent with the ends of justice, and said commission to set without regard to hours. the minister and suite, en route for the seat of

Minister to Washington, is reported down the bay, and is expected to arrive here to-day with

On application of H. Goodyear, administrator of the estate of N. Goodyear, the Commissioner of Patents has extended for seven years the patent of N. Goodyear, for an invention for hard

ent of N. Goodyear, for an invention for hard rubber, being in two divisions. The invention in this case consists in preparing from gum a new material, to be used in place of horn, whalebone, iron, wood, and similar substances. It is called hard rubber extension.

By direction of the President, all staff and company officers of volunteer regiments absent

company omcers of volunteer regiments abse from their commands on account of physe disability or by virtue of leaves of absen-granted them on their return to the loyal State

partment for the discharge of a large number

There was a public meeting of about 15,000 ersons held in front of the City Hall to-night

passed having in view the prevention of the re

turning or remaining within the limits of the District of Columbia of residents who have puticipated in the rebellion. The ground is take that men who have wilfully endeavored to

stroy the Government can have no home in its

affecting the commercial returns was also fully considered in the cabinet. There were also

if it were unsafe to remain near the place, and while there are efforts being made to remove

property, yet the unhurt work gingerly about, even on the levee, which as yet is unsafe. If

the levee should fall the whole of Algiers, en

cept some portions around and back of the landing which is never in need of a levee, will

be submerged.

It was well that this break occurred at night.

also be reorganized and probably consolidated into one proud division, the whole to be under the immediate command of Sheridan.

The several commands thus consolidated will number nearly one hundred thousand men. What disposition is to be made of this power-

What disposition is to be made of this power-ful force of veterans, is not yet known. It is probable that a portion will be scattered in de-tachments through the several rebellious States and a large force sent west of the Mississippi. Gen. Grant has ordered the several corps commanders to recommend a certain number of meritorious officers of their commands for promotion in the regular arms.

of meritorious officers of tack community promotion in the regular army.

Washington, May 9.

President Johnson has issued his proclama-

surgent communities were directed are fuzitives or captives; and whereas, it is understood that some of their cruisers are still infesting the high seas, and others are preparing to capture, burn, and destroy the vessels of the United States, the President enjoins all naval, military, and civil authorities of the United States, diligently to endeavor by all lawful means to arrest said cruisers and bring them to poor in

rest said cruisers and bring them to port in order that they may be prevented from com-mitting further depredations on our commerce, and that the persons on board may no longer

enjoy immunity for crimes, and further pro-claims and declares that if, after a reasonable

ciaims and deciares that it, after a reasonator time shall have clapsed for the proclamation to become known in the ports of nations claiming to have been neutral, said insurgent cruisers and persons on board them shall continue to receive hospitality in said ports, this Government will deem itself justified in refusing hospitality in architication.

pitality to public vessels of such nations in the ports of the United States, and in adopting

tizen clerks and substitution en

at which speeches were made and res

New York, May 9.

New York, May 9.

The steamer Havana, from Havana the 3d, has arrived, with dates from the City of Mexico to April 19 and Vera Cruz the 23d. A new campaign was being commenced in the State of Michechan against Juarez.

The capture of Saltillo and Monterey by Juarez is confirmed.

Several thousand Imperial troops have been sent to Senora and Sinola.

Letters from Merella report that Juarez captured the town of Gentseo, and expected to attack Morlea. The French occupied Guamas on the 26th of March. The Juarez force are reported in Queerratu. Three hundred Imperialists were captured by Juarez at the town of Mochochan. Two hundred Austrian arrived at Campeche to garrison the place.

On the 25th of April the people of Houston and Springfield held meetings, and determined to continue, though they had heard of the surfender of Lee, to repel invasion and sustain Davis.

Washington, May 9. signed to duty as special Provest Marshal General, for the purposes of said trial and attendance upon said commission, and the execution mandates.

7d. Said commission will establish such order or rules of proceedings as may avoid unpecessary delay and conduce to the ends of public justice.

[Official copy.]
Assistant General's Office, May 8.

W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General: Hon. J. A. Bingham, and Brevet Colonel Bar-nell, were introduced to Court as Assistant ge Advocate, for trial in the case designated der the order of the President. The Court en adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow, to alw prisoners the opportunity to obtain a unsel, and conferring with them.

counsel, and conferring with them.

New York, May 9.

Commenting on the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, the London Globe savs: The news from America will send a thrill of horror through the land. It is too soon to estimate the depth and breadth of Mr. Lincoln. He had come no by through the great ordeal.

He had extorted even the approval of his opponents, at least on this side of the water They had reluctantly to admire his firmness, fairness, and sagacity. He had tried to do and had done what he considered to be his duty with magnanimity. He had never called vengeance on one individual. In his dealings with foreign c untiles, and his expressions with regard to them, he had come to be remarkable among the American Presidents.

He showed justness of voice and tone, which were not common, in an hour when the cause

out of the service of the United States on the 15th instant. Said officers will immediately apply by letter to the Adjutant-General for their muster-out and discharge papers. In case of physical disability from disease or wounds, the letter must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the usual form.

The post-office address of officers must be given with care in all cases.

The court for the trial of the conspirators concerned in the murder of the President and attempted assassination of Secretary Seward convened to-day and proceedings in said court. It is not yet determined whether the proceedings will be made public as the trial progresses. The prisoners are David E. Harrold, George E. Alzot, Lewis Payne, L. B. Arnold, Michael McLaughlin, Samuel Mudd, and M. E. Sarrat. Orders have been issued from the War Department for the discharge of a large number were not common, in an hour when the cause be had labored for was about to triumph. He was shot by a cowardly assassin. Who can say what floodgate this act may not open? to what other crimes it may not lead? The future, however, defies conjecture. All we can do is to

nowever, defles conjecture. All we can do is to express grief.

We sincerely feel that our trans-Atlantic cousins should have been deprived of one who will henceforth take rank among the best and most honest of American Presidents.

The Star says: While the civilized world will lament the cruel death of President Lincoln, now that pro-Slavery has been quelled and slavery received its death blow, he has accomplished the mission which he was raised to ful olished the mission which he was raised to ful-il, and leaves behind him a pure and spotless

Washington, May 9.

The capture of Jeff Davis is now looked upon by the military authoritis as certain. In addition to the particulars of his whereabouts telegraphed last night, it is now known that Davis and the two brigades of cavalry with him are so completely enveloped by Stoneman, Wilson, and Grierson that escape is impossible except as a disguised and solitary fugitive.

The latest intelligence renders it probable that Grierson, who commands the cavalry under Gen. Canby, will succeed in capturing Davis in his flight across Alabama.

The march of the homeward-bound armies continues with unabated vigor. Meade's veteran columns had hardly made their grand march through the conquered capital of rebel-New York, May 9.

The Herald's Washington special says: There was a special cabinet meeting to-day, continuing over four hours. The subject of trade and commerce with the rebel States was under consideration, but will again be considered at a future meeting. The importance of unrestricted commercial intercourse as an agent of reconstruction and pacification is fully appreciated by the President and cabinet, and the only discussion is as to how this can be accomplished under the lawsof Congress formed for a very different condition of affairs. The general financial condition of the Southern States as

arch through the conquered capital of rebel-n before the camp-fires of Sherman's legions thened up the banks of the James. The advance of Meade's troops was to day in

est to all our Ministers abroad, together with escriptions and photographs of the fugitives. Gen. Grant has ordered the several corps of meritorious officers for promotion to the egular army. A special to the Tribune says that the repre-It was well that this break occurred at night, otherwise it might have resulted in the loss or many lives, for the whole surface would have been covered with ship carpenters and caulkers; as it was no one was hurt.

The pecuniary loss falls chiefly on the Government, but Messrs. Vail & Conner must lose heavily, and hundreds of workmen have lost their tools, which is a heavy loss to them and their employment, which is quite as bad.

Washington, May 9.

The cavalry force of the Army of the Potomac is to be disbanded, as has been stated, General Sheridan's command is expected to arrive at Alexandria in a few days, where it will remain until the grand review, after which they will be reorganized and remounted, preparatory to being set to work again.

The cavalry in the South and Southwest will also be reorganized and probably consolidated paid their respects to Gen. Lee have been dis-

One year soldiers are to be returned to their respective capitals and mustered out of service at once.

The witnesses in the assassination case are panic-stricken, fearing assassination in case they give their testimony.

One of them yesterday made a verbal statement to the Secretary of War relative to the complicity of Thomson, Saunders, and the rest, but positively refused to appear for the Court, unless assured that his name residence and testimony should be suppressed, and newspaper reporters be excluded from the court during the examination. This was on ceded to him, but it is believed he has fled North in another panic.

New York May 10.

The downward tendency of gold continues.

New York May 10.

The downward tendency of gold continues. The apprehension of a continued fall has brought out so many sellers that there is no resisting the downfall. An attempt was made to open at 135, but the largeness of the offerings immediately put down the rate to 131½.

The Commercial's Washington special says: The re-establishment of a loyal government in Virginia having been effected, the attention of the President is now directed to North Carolina, and he will soon issue a proclamation defining the starding of that State.

Considerable discussion is excited by the significent fact that Grant and staff dined yesterday with M. Romero, the Minister of the Mexican Republic.

CINCINNATI, May 10. Despatches from Indianapolis say that Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey, the leaders of the Sons of Liberty, who were convicted of a treasonaracy some months since, are to be

Washington, May 10. The civil machinery is already being put into peration in Virginia. The State has just been juided into four districts, and the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a number of collect-

ors and assessors.

A revision of the regulations of the Quarternaster's Department is being demanded. To meet the requirements of the service a board of officers have been constituted to prepare the forms and draft revised regulations; and also an explanatory manual for the consideration of the Quarternaster General and subration of the Quartermaster General and sub-mission to the Secretary of War for approval

and promulgation.

Commander A. Gryson has been appointed
Fleet Captain of the Mississippi Squadron.

The 2d and 5th corps are expected to reach Belle Plain to-day.

Many citizen clerks are being discharged and disabled soldiers substituted.

The Army of the Shenandoah expects soon to be recalled to Washington.

Information was received here to-day from St. Paul of a skirmish with the Indians near

pitality to public vessels of such nations in the ports of the United States, and in adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable toward vindicating the national sovereignty. The President has also issued an executive (rderie establishing the authority of the United States and for the execution of the laws within the geographical limits known as Virginia.

It is ordered that all acts and proceedings of political, military, and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jeff Davis, John Letcher, and Wm. Smith were late respective chiefs, bedeclared null and void. All persons who shall exercise or claim the liberty to bring to judgment, for confiscation, enforce the administration of justice within such State in all matters eight of confiscation, enforce the administration of State government, and to afford security west of the Mississippi.

The City Council and the men who attended the meeting last night, while expressing themselves of the Federal Constitution in a republicant form of State government, and to afford security under domestic laws, as well as to complete the re-establishment of the laws of the United States and the full and complete restoration of

General Grant has issued the following in-structions to General Augur in relation to the disposition to be made of paroled prisoners: HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF UNITED STATES,

Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, Commanding Depart ment of Washington: GENERAL: Please send all paroled prisoner of the late rebel armies now confined or detain ed at Alexandria, Va., to their homes. Thos On the 9th inst., at Gilman's Station, by J. F. Joson, Mr. J. H. THORNSBURY to Miss E. GARRE all of Nelson county, Ky. ed at alexandria, va., to their homes. Those whose homes were at the time of joining those armies in the States that have not been in rebellion, and who desire to return to them, will be required to take the oath prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation, provided they are not excepted from its benefits. If so excepted, they will be detained. Those living in Texas will be sent in charge of an officer, and will be landed on the west bank of the Missiscipus about the mouth of Red lives.

Mississippi about the mouth of Red river. New York, May 10. New York, May 10.

The Commercial's special says: President
Johnson will not suffer his private views in
favor of the Monroe Doctrine to influence the
national policy of neutrality observed by Mr.
Lincoln. The neutrality laws will be put in
ferce against all who attempt to compromise
the government on which the Mexican question
is settled.

the murder was continued to-day. It has bee positively decided that no person but officireporters and those connected with the course shall be admitted to the court room.

New York, May 10.
At a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society today the Garrison resolution to dissolve the society was rejected by a vote of 48 to 118.
The steemer Eagle, from Havana on the 6th, A steamer from Tampico brought the official A steamer from fampico brough the Ciberals un-der General Negrele of Saltello and Monterey; also the capture of Victoria, the capital of

The Bulletin's Washington special says: The eporters of the public press were all ref emission to the trial of the assassins to-The consequence will be there will be no par-ticulars of the trial. It will not be made public till its close except through the medium of the Government authorities.

Philadelphia, May 10. PHILADELPHIA, May 10.
The subscriptions to the 7.30 loan to-day
amounted to \$17,410.100, including the following subscriptions: First National Bank of Cincinnati, \$1 300,000; Second National Bank of New
National Bank of New

Tork, \$1,600,000; Robinson & Ogden, of Ne Tork, \$1,250,000; Second National Bank of Bo timore, \$300,000; First National Bank of Ph delphia, \$1,500,000; First National Bank Providence, \$300,000. There were also 11, individual subscriptions for \$50 and \$100 ea ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

New YORK May 10. The steamer Asia has arrived at Halifax.

The Brazil mail has reached Lisbon, bringing Rio Janeiro dates to the 9th of April.

A lot of Paragnayans attempted to invade the Argentine Republic in order to attack Brazil. Hostilities are expected.

London, April 30.—On Saturday evening, the 29th of April, an immense public meeting of the people convened in St. James Hall to express their feelings of grief and horror at the assarsination of President Lincoln, and their sympaths, with the Government and resplice of in all foreign countries increases every season. sympathy with the Government and people the United States, and with Mrs. Linco Mr. Seward and his family. The gall Mr. Seward and his family. The galleries of the Hall were draped in black, and was crowded with people, who manifested not merely their warm admiration of the character and capacity of the late President, and their sincere sympathy with the people of the United States in the loss custained, but their hearty approval of the great cause which Mr. Liccoln represented.

The platform contained many Parliamentary gentlemen, and many leading citizens of the metropolis and many leaders were present, a majority of whom were in mourning.

The various resolutions were carried, not only with unanimity, but with an intense feeling rarely seen at public meetings. The chair was occupied by Wm. Evans, President of the Emancipation Society. Letters of sympathy were received from Sir Charles Lytle, Lord Hamilton, and others.

W. E. Forster, member of Parliament, moved that this meeting desires to give utterance to feel lines of crife and hoeres.

that this meeting desires to give utterance t feelings of grief and horror with which it ha

may be continued to pass the control of the following the control of the control

GUERILLAS TO BE SENT TO THE PENITENFIAR Two citizens named Luke Bennett and Alfred Isaacs were found guilty of taking up arms as guerillas, outlaws, and public robbers, and cooperating with guerilla bands and plundering ceable citizens of Kentucky indiscriminately. Each was sentenced to be confined at hard labor in the Frankfort Penitentiary for the term of seven years. The Provost Marshal General of the Department of Kentucky will deliver the prisoners to the custodian of the penitentiary,

with copies of the order in each case The following named persons were reeived at the Provost Marshal's office yesterday on charges of being guerillas: Henry Hunter, Bardstown, Ky .; George Jewett, Larue county, Ky.; Andrew Davis, Overton, Tenn.

BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS THE TOILET .- Among the best compound now offered to the ladies for toilet purposes there are few so favorably received as those em-anating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are nec essary et cateras of every lady's toilet-table. Some of the best of these compounds are Coco-AINE for the HAIR, KALLISTON for the SKIN, the ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH, a very elegant dentifrice: FLORIMEL, one of the choicest perfumes n the country; and Cologne Water, preferred

by many to the imported article.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts take nexceptional rank as the best made in America. The proprietors of the famous Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them as the best in the world." All these preparations merit a high degree o

popularity.—Chicago Tribune. Joseph Burnett & Co. are also manuf of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. It has cured thousands of cases. Many eminent

men have attested to its virtues; among them Ex-President Martin Van Buren, Washing-TON IRVING, DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and others. "Burnett's Floral Hand-Book and Ladies" Calendar" contains a complete dictionary of the language of flowers, and many poetical gems, which, together with a descriptive list of the choice preparations of this house, render it a

valuable addition to the boudoir and toilet-table Louisville Journal. Burnett's Preparations are for sale by all re spectable druggists and dealers in fancy goods. may2 thurs&sun&w6m

Of all the knotty questions That homan wisdom vex,
The toughest is "What meaneth
8 T.—1860—X.?"

This secret wouldst unravel?-PLANTATION BITTERS take, And thou shalt be the wiser For thy sick stomach's sake, PLANTATION BITTERS—the original S. T.—1860—X.— the poser of medical "science"—the Eighth Wonder of Heartburn, Cholie, Cramps, Dizziness, Sick Headach, and all unpleasant feelings arising from an incorrect condition of the Stomach and Gastrie Juices. They ar

PUBE, PALATABLE, AND SURE,

MARRIED

Cathedral, Louisville, Ky., Sunday, Very Rev. B. J. Spalding, Dr. Dudle, of Nashville, Tenn., to Miss Mary KE.

DIED.

and I day.

On Friday, May 5th, at the residence of her husba
near Lebanon, Ky., Mrs. Marian B. Knorr, wife
Wm. T. Knott, Esq., loved and lamented by all w
knew her.

Resistance at an End!

Great news of brilliant achievements is arriving fr

STRIKING THEIR COLORS

And assuming the lovellest brown or the most lus and perfect black, under the swift operation of

very quarter. Heads that most furiou

next door to American Express office, over J. B. Day-ton's Book Store. He successfully kills and extracts Cancers, without pain or knife, in from four to twenty-four hours. Also cures all kinds of sores and all chronic diseases, piles, and sore eyes in their worst stages. Residence No. 216 Hampshire street, east of Ninth

On Sunday, May 7th, Lulie Martin, second dau G. R. and Mary P. Hunt, aged four years and

OWNING THE RIGHT OF THE STATE OF KEN-tucky, with the exception of the counties of Boone, Grant, and Kenton, for the manufacture and sale of the INDIANA FANNING-MILL AND SEED-SEPARA-TOR, we are desirous of selling out the territory or manufacture and sell the same. The Mill is one of the manufacture and sett the same. The Mill is one of the VERY REST now in uses, and has a wide reputation in Ohio and Indians, and took the first premium at the World's Fair held at Berlin. We will make it to the interest of parties to take hold of it, and are prepared to offer them good inducements. Apply in person or by letter to us at Cincinnati, O.

J. H. WINSLOW & CO. (ESTABLISHED 1880). 100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PEAS AND PENCILS, &c., WORTH \$500,000:

TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE. And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get ALL TO BE SOLD for ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Which transfigures them in a few moments.

Manufactured by J. Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Let us be Merciful to Ourselves. The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power which protects them to some extent from unwholesome influences: but this protection is imperfect, and cannot safely be relied on in unhealthy regions or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore it is wisdom, it is prudence, it is common sense to provide against such contingencies by taking an antidote in advance; in other words by fortifying the system with a course of HOS-TETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of In-

tarily; for as surely as Truth exists this invaluable Tonic and Alterative would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the Bilious it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed Constipation it affords speedy and permanent relief. In Canada the West Indies, and Australia the BITTERS rank above all other medicines of the class, and the demand for them

A Physiological View of Marriage-Contsi ing nearly 303 pages and 130 fine Flates and Engraving of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon abgedfind and Body, with the Author's Fian of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as showingly their cport of cause treated. A truthful adviser, to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain dubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Alba-ny, N.Y. Cases treated by mail as before, marl dawly

THE MINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, CAPITAL \$1,000,000, PAID IN, Fiscal Agent of the United States.

m2d12&w3

Special Agent for Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent. Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of Charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in pay-ment Checks on New York, Philadelphis, and Boston current bills, and all five per cent interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by made will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bank ors on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New



MONITOR CLOTHES WASH. which we are satisfied is the very best article of the kin-ver offered in this market.

AGENTS FOR RSYTHS'S SCALES, LOUIS'S OIL-STONE WORKS, ELEM GALDSTONE WORLD

HUEON GRIDSTONES
LEWIS'S PATENT CALENDAR CLOCKS,
SHAWS PATENT GAS STOVES
SHAWS PATENT GAS STOVES (for cooking and heating).

BRINLY, DODGE, & HARDY,
Dealers in Hardware Gui cry, &c.,
325 West Main et., between Third and Sourth
335 d&wan.

Losses Paid in 46 Years OVER



NET ASSETS JAN., 1865, \$3,677,362 71 FIRE AND INLAND

NAVIGATION RISKS. ** Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States. Applications for insurance will be promptly W. PRATHER & CO., Ag'ts,

marls disândwâm NO. 416 MAIN STREET. \$125 A MONTH : -AGENTS WANTED every S. L. Where to introduce the improved Shase & Clark Farmity Sewing-Machine, the only low grid machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker. Wheeler & Wilson. Howe, Singer, & Co., and Beacheller. All other machines ow sold for less than forty dollars such are introgenents, and the salier and use race lable to fine and imprisonments. Salary and expenses or large commission allowed. Ullustrated collars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Bidd ford, Maine.

\$710 A MONTH!—I want Agents everywhere \$10 \$70 a Month, expenses paid, so sail Fifteen, telejes, the test selling ever effecte. Full particular free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine mays dawn. Wanted-Extraordinary !! I ISTEN! LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AGED AND VOLTH, to no humbus, but to the religious truth I'll tell you how i made \$80,000 in two years, and how you can also, without any fears. The business is attractive and very refined. It will suit every reak, profession, and mind. I send gratationsly circulars and information which should be read by every person information which should be read by every person the nation. Address C. W. WHITE, P. O. Box Sif. Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio.

Farming Machines and Implements.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A LARGE wariety of AGRIGULTURAL MACHINERY, made in the very best manner, and of the best materials, which we effect to dealers and others at prices which we guarantee to be adjusted to suit the times:

Two and Four Horse Lever Powers and Threshers, complete. Two and Four Horse Threshers alone, with wrought Two and Four Horse Lever Powers alone.
One and Two Horse Endless Chain Powers, Threshrs, and Sparseter.

One and Separators.

One and Two Horse Endless Chain Powers alone.
Circular Saw Mills, 24 luch caw and frame for sawing trid-wood. ord-wood. Single and double Hand Corn-Shellers, Sandford's 40 knife Skraw-Cutters, Nos. 1 and 2, Kentneky Clder and Wine Mills. Louisville Improved Cast Floughs, 1 and 2 horse, Revolving Horse Hay Rakoa. We also manufactors every variety of CARRIAGE, BUGGY, and WAGON MATERIALS. Send for illustrated Catalogue and printed list of

HALL, MOORE, & MILLER, Manufacturers, al5 dlaw&w2m Louisville, Ky.

r 29 eod m & w9 HOLENSHADE, MORRIS, & CO. [Louisville Press copy.]

ALL TO BE SOLD for ONE DOLLAR EACH:

100 Gold Hunting Cased Watches. \$115 00 each.
100 Gold Watches. 70 00 each.
200 Ladfes' Gold Watches. 70 00 each.
200 Ladfes' Gold Watches. 70 00 each.
200 Ladfes' Gold Watches. 70 00 each.
2000 Chatles' and Gents' Silver Watches. 18 00 each.
2000 Chatles' and Gents & Silver Watches. 18 00 each.
2000 Chatles' and Gents & Wecklacces 50 to 10 00 each.
2000 Gold, Chyx, and Jet Brooches. 40 to 6 00 each.
2000 Gold, Chyx, and Jet Brooches. 40 to 6 00 each.
2000 Ear Drops Variety of styles). 40 to 6 00 each.
2000 Ear Drops Variety of styles). 40 to 6 00 each.
2000 Ear Drops Variety of styles). 50 to 6 00 each.
2000 Earlies' Jewellry (Variety of styles). 500 to 10 00 each.
2000 Earlies' Jewellry (Variety of styles). 500 to 6 00 each.
2000 Earlies' Jewellry (Variety of styles). 500 to 6 00 each.
2000 Earlies' Jewellry (Variety of styles). 500 to 6 00 each.
2000 Earlies' Jewellry (Variety of styles). 500 to 6 00 each.
2000 Earlies' Belt Buckles and Gold
2000 Earlies' Jewellry (Variety of styles). 500 to 6 00 each.
2000 Earlies' Belt Buckles and Gold
2000 Earlies' Belt Buckles Belt Buckles And Gold
2000 Earlies' Buckles Earlies And Gold
2000 Earlies' Buckles Earlies' Buckles And Gold
2000 Earlies' Buckles Ea CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

ety of styles). 300 to 7 60 each.
3000 Bosom Studs (variety of styles) 2 50 to 6 00 each.
3000 Watch Keys. Fob and Ribbon
Sides. 250 to 6 00 each.
2000 Gents' Masonic Pins and Rings 4 00 to 3 00 each.
2000 Gents' Solitaire & Cluster Pins 4 00 to 10 00 each.
2000 Gents' Masonic Pins and Rings 4 00 to 3 00 each.
2000 Geld Tooth and Ear Picks. 3 00 to 6 00 each.
2000 Gold Tooth and Ear Picks. 3 00 to 6 00 each.
2000 Hein, Chaused, and Stone Set
Rings. 300 to 5 00 to 5 00 each.
2000 Ladies' Callifornia Diamond
Rines. 300 to 5 00 to 5 00 each.
2000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted
Holders. 4 00 to 5 00 each.
2000 Gold Pens, Silver extension
Cases and Pencils. 4 00 to 5 00 each.
All the above int of Goods will be solid for one dollar each. Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes, eached up, and the state of the stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes, eached up, and the state of the stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes, eached up, and the state of the stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes, eached up, and the state of the stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes, eached up, and the state of the stating what each one can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

It all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 35 cents each, which must be inclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for \$15.

AGENTS. These acting as agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. Great causion should be used by our correspondents in regard to giving their correct address. John County, and State, Address. J. H. WINSLOW & CO.

ap 11 Wem. 2008 Forcadway, New York. Hostetter's Bitters can be procured, does so volun-

\$10 A DAY MADE CLEAR BY ANY PERSON fortune. Every body should know it. Do,'t fail to send stamp for e-realize containing full particulars. Adverse J. W. STEPHENS, 220 Broadway, N. Y. a 58 and

STOLEN—ON TUESDAY HIGHT, APRIL of the most mean mean fear of sam, near Beard's Station, a light iron for my form my fauly is hands high. Tyears old, and left eye a little dim—racks and paces under the end die, and trots well in harness. I will give \$50 reward for the apprehension of the thief, and \$50 for the recov-LIQUID

Fersons find they have a cold; that they have frequent attacks, and are more consitive to the changes of tempersture. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and scrid, afterward thick and ad

earth is that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick and slimy mucous, which has allen down from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time is

toms. Write for our pamphlet describing fully all symptoms; it will be sent FREE to any address. CALL for SEELYE'S CATARRH REMEDY, and Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE & Co., Freeport, B

BRONCHIAL SIRUP.

shial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the

saisting in its permanent cure when used in connections with the Remedy. If taken in time, it never fails to sure the severest cases of Group.

Being agreeable to the taste, safe for children, speedy in its effects, giving strength to the voice and lungs, it will soon find its way into every family in the land, when the postle.

WILSON & PETER, Wholesale Agents for Kentucky For sale at Retail by DRUGGISTS everywhere,

State st., near the River, New Albany, Ind.

U.S. CLAIM AGENCY

hers were given.

H. W. HAWES.

No. 313 Jefferson street, south side
between Third and Fourth street

CANVASSERS—AT al50 PER MONTH—A rollable Canvasser in every town and county, for the Nurse and Syy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the advantage of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse Scout, and Say, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have Agents clearing 8150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., 148 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O. m3 ddwlff.

General COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

GLASSWARE-1,500 boxes Glassware, assorted, for sale by sp ddwim B. A. ROBINSON & CO.,

York accounts,
J. T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President.

Single Bottle will last a mouth—to be used three time The symptoms of Catarrh are at first very slight,

besive, may ensue.

As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are
increased in quantity and changed in quality: they are
now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the roice thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of mell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently take

The above are but few of the many Catarrhal symp

DR. SEELYE'S

This Sirup is especially beneficial in affections of the Phrost and Bronchial Tubes, caused by Catarrh, greatly

Price \$1 per bottle, Dr. D. H. SEEL YE & Co., Sole Proprietors,

NEW ALBANY WOOLLEN MILLS,

New Albany, Ind.

WE ARE READY TO DO CUSTOM WORK
promptly. We manufacture Blankets, Coverlets,
Jeans, Lineys, Flannels, Cas-dimeros, Satinets, &c., all
sourced and of very superior quality; also Stocking
Yarns. We have these goods always on hand to exchance for Wool or cash. Customers not visiting oue
city can ship their wool to us by railroad or river express to manufacture or exchange and have their goods
promptly returned by same. Cost of manufacturing
collected on delivery of goods or taken out of wool. We
guarantee our goods to give satisfaction, We send our
price-fist or manufacturing on appliestion by mail.

J. P. GEBHART & CO.,

Successors to Gebhart, Richardson, & Co.,

REFRENCES—H. W. Wilkes, Louisville,
J. Yon Borries & Co., "

ap7 cod&w@m."

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSES TO PROSECUTE all Claims against the United States Governments that may be left in his care. Will attend to the collection of back pay of Officers, Soldiers, and their heirs. Will obtain Bounties and Pensions for those entitle thereto, also Prize Money due to Saliors and others. I will give strict attention to the collection of Claims (whether formal or informal) contracted by Quartermasters or Commissaries of the United Sales Army, where Horses and other property have been taken for the benefit of the Government, where no receipt or vouchers were given.

RYPER TO—
Hon. Bland Ballard, U. S. Judge, Louisville,
Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, U. S. Army,
Hon. Ben. S. Ceffee, Columbia, Ky.
E. P. Thomas, sr., Attorney at Law, Newcastle, Ky
apls 35m/dw/m

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAPPLAND,
WILLIAM WRIGHT. 1 a3 ddwisly